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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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EFFECT OF LOSS OF TOP AFRICAN AFFAIRS SPECIALIST

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Feb 80 pp 299-301

[Article entitled: "Giscard's Crucial African Loss"]

[Text]

BY AN irony of history, René Journiac died in a plane crash in the same Cameroon where he had first gone to Africa to serve as a magistrate some thirty years before. For Journiac, the "éminence noire" of President Giscard D'Estaing, had, like many of those in high places in France, a long-standing African connection. This began with the École Nationale de la France D'Outremer (ENFOM), from which he graduated in 1946, having already obtained a law degree. This was the training ground for France's colonial administrators (it was the Ecole Coloniale until 1934), and many of the key figures in the France-Africa special relationship have passed through its doors, like the former Prime Minister Pierre Messmer and the present Defence Minister Yvon Bourges. Just after the war, the ENFOM had a strongly Gaullist bias, and many of its products were former resistance fighters (Journiac was the possessor of a Croix de Guerre).

In Cameroon, Journiac served in Yaoundé and then Garoua, going on to Grand Bassam in Ivory Coast before going back to the Ministry of France Outremer in 1955. In 1960 began his connection with Jacques Foccart, then just assuming office

as Secretary-General of the still-born French Community. After secondment, for four years, to work in the cabinet of Georges Pompidou, then Prime Minister, in 1967 Journiac returned to work with Foccart.

It is from the connection with Foccart that the Journiac story really takes off. To have worked as number two to de Gaulle's celebrated (some would say notorious) adviser on African affairs is already to enter into the heart of the obscure network of special interests, business connections, personal affinities and conspiracies, which have marked the 20 years of France's post-independence relations in Africa.

Although nothing in Journiac's career suggests that he was connected with the sleazier side of Gaullist politics in France, with which Foccart is even now irremediably linked (like the brigades of the service d'Action Civique, or SACs), he was right in the middle of African questions. For example, from 1967 to 1974, Foccart was heavily involved in French clandestine operations in Biafra and in Guinea, as well as the French military operation in Chad.

It was, on the whole, however, a period in disengagement, especially under the prudent Pompidou. After de Gaulle's retirement in 1969, Foccart, after a

temporary hasty withdrawal from the Elysée, returned to his post, but there was always a slight distance. It was perhaps inevitable, in view of Foccart's closeness and loyalty to de Gaulle. It was freely said at the time that it was only pressure from the African heads of state like Houphouët-Boigny that kept Foccart in office, and even then, he was, it was said, largely occupied with "copinage des Présidents, et la fin du mois" (the latter a reference to the permanent problems of paying civil servants at the end of the month in some of the more financially rickety parts of French-speaking Africa).

With Giscard's arrival in power in 1974, the new president wanted to make a gesture of change in African policy, as well as showing his separateness from the barons of Gaullism, so the departure of Foccart was an obvious step. In fact the Foccart profile had become a little too high because of the many public references to his clandestine operations, and his reputation as a coup-maker about which even Pompidou had begun to make public jokes, as well as the bitter public denunciations by Sékou Touré in Guinea and Ngarta Tombalbaye in Chad. At the same time African leaders needed to be reassured of continuity of policy, so what more natural than to discover a new Foccart, with the advantage of anonymity, in the shape of Journiac.

There are many attestations to his private charm, as well as to his public poker-face. Jos-Blaise Alima, in *Jeune Afrique* last September described Journiac as "more discreet than Foccart". This may seem an impossibility like saying more royalist than the king, but there is no doubt that Journiac maintained the silence, the secrecy as well as the taste for trouble-shooting which characterised his former boss.

Since 1974 there has been much speculation that Foccart, despite his ostensible retirement was somehow still pulling the strings in Africa. Given Giscard's suspicions of hard-line Gaullists, especially those that were de Gaulle's close collaborators, this is unlikely. Journiac, although undoubtedly still in touch with Foccart, was first and foremost a public servant, and was increasingly reproached by Gaullists for being Giscard's man. Some believe that Journiac may have tried to have restrained some of Giscard's more adventurous ambitions, others have it on good authority that he pressed Giscard to

intervene on two occasions in Shaba, for instance. What is certain is that he essentially conceived his role as being in the direct line of Foccart, who often served as advocate for African leaders in Paris.

Although initially Journiac seemed to lack the influence of Foccart—especially as Giscard in his first two years in power seemed to be feeling his way in Africa—after the two Shabas, and the development of "Giscard the African" and his vocation as gendarme of the West in Africa, Journiac's role became more important. His early involvement was particularly in Chad, where he was one of those negotiating for the release of Madame Claustre in Tibesti, and more recently he had been heavily involved in all the complicated negotiations to save Chad from falling apart and setting up a government of national unity, although it is by no means certain that in Chad his advice was always taken (eg in the advancement of Hissène Habré, on which Giscard seems to have taken other advice).

The French Left have ascribed a whole series of dubious operations to him, such as support for the FLEC in Cabinda, and the twin coups of the mercenary Bob Denard, an old Foccart contact, in Benin in 1977 (failed) and in the Comoros in 1978 (successful). In the recent ferment in the French intelligence services, there have also been reproaches from old Gaullists/Foccartists of pursuing the Giscard Atlanticist line of closer co-operation with the Americans. All these assertions belong in a twilight world, and are hard to substantiate. What definitely brought Journiac out of the shadows was the singular sequence of events last year which led to the end of the Central African Empire.

Here, all commentators agree, the influence of Journiac was considerable, from the decision to intervene to unseat Bokassa, to the choice of Dacko as his successor. It was during Journiac's mission to Franceville in Gabon, when he tried to persuade the Emperor to abdicate voluntarily and enjoy his riches in France that Bokassa struck Journiac in the face with his gold-topped cane in the presence of President Bongo. It is said Journiac's glasses were broken. When Giscard, informed of the incident, tried to telephone Bokassa, the Emperor refused to speak, thereby, reportedly, sealing his fate.

Journiac's death comes at a critical time for France's African policies, and raises a number of questions. A cartoon in *Le Monde* depicts Giscard wandering alone in his sleep in Africa. Although it would be a mistake to suppose that the French President is now in fact lost in Africa, there are many contradictions in French African policy that are in the course of working themselves out. First of all, will Journiac be replaced as such, or will the opportunity be taken to simplify France's hydra-headed responsibilities for African affairs? More important, how far can France go in its interventionist policy, which may have borne some short term dividends but could become increasingly problematic? There is reason to believe, for instance, that Journiac's last mission was connected with new Libyan attempts to destabilise the fragile situation in Chad, and that Libya, in the post-Afghanistan situation, may be raising the stakes against France. Hence the Gafsa incident in Tunisia, which led to yet another French military intervention on the African continent. Even after Shaba, there was concern at the overstretching of

resources, and continuing commitments in Chad, Mauritania, Central Africa and Zaire, as well as the maintenance of military presences in Ivory Coast, Gabon, Djibouti and the Indian Ocean, all contrive to give the French military presence in Africa an increasing political significance. After Afghanistan, there will be those in the West who will see this presence in a cold war context, and accordingly give encouragement.

At the turn of the decade, several French commentators drew an analogy between interventions in Kabul and Bangui. Suddenly French intervention in Africa, which Journiac in the late 1970s came to symbolise, looks in 1980 like an increasingly exposed position.

CSO: 4420

CHILDREN'S POSITION IN SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Paris DEMAÏN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 pp 70-71

[Article by Maryse Conde: "African Children"]

[Text] Many psychologists and writers have emphasized the considerable position occupied by the child in African societies. They have also stressed the special regard in which he was held by traditional Africa before the great upheavals that followed colonization. Stories, proverbs, maxims, are agreed in defining the place of the child in the community and distinguishing three great ages, three great periods closely tied to the physical and psychic development of the child.

The first corresponds to the period of breast feeding, during which nourishing belongs exclusively to his mother, whose body is his sole link with the world. The second, inaugurated by weaning, is the period when the child, introduced into the large family, forms with the boys and girls of his own age ties that will persist throughout his life, and learns to define himself within the community. Finally, the third period is the one in which the initiation rites predominate, when the adult universe opens its doors.

The effort to rehabilitate traditional African thinking is often accompanied by a school process such as that bequeathed by colonization. It would seem that this could only lead to alienation, a more or less painful divorce of the infant from his milieu. The often artificial, poorly adapted nature of the school programs--despite efforts accomplished in the course of the last decade--is frequently the cause of disaffection with school, which children too often abandon after a brief stay, without having mastered either reading or writing. Thus they condemn themselves to being unemployed for life, or to being doomed to subordinate jobs.

In this special field of education, educators of all ranks have claimed the necessity of utilizing national languages, the guarantee of better acquisition and better transmission of knowledge.

However, it is too often forgotten that in speaking of schools and educated children one is referring to a minority that is not very representative of the condition of children in Africa. The figures are there, eloquent and stubborn. In Guinea as in Sierra Leone, only 37 percent of the child population of school

age is actually in school. In Senegal 28 percent, in Mali 22 percent and 13 percent in Upper Volta. In the English-speaking countries the rates are generally higher.

This means that for the majority of Africa's children the fundamental problems are not those of access to education or post-schooling opportunities. They are the problems of survival, of the fight against malnutrition, disease and death. In the course of the last ten years, out of 100 little Africans 20 died before the end of their first year (against 12 in Southeast Asia, 7 in Latin America and 1.2 in Europe). Of the 80 survivors 25 were to undernourished that they suffer from incurable brain damage and are handicapped for life in all forms of competition.

In the great drought-caused famines that struck the Sahel in 1973, children were the principal victims. Many families took off for regions and countries not affected by the disaster, the Ivory Coast in particular, but very often the children were unable to bear the exodus. Doctors and paramedics who went through the refugee camps that had been hastily installed here and there will not soon forget the spectacle of those emaciated little bodies with distended stomachs, enormous heads and spindly limbs, mortally emptying after ingesting a little nourishment. Although these tragic cases are an exception, the result of the drought and famine, nevertheless the fact remains that in Mali the infant mortality rate (0 to 5 years of age) is 35 percent, in Senegal 31 percent, whereas in Guinea it is only 11 percent.

The native and child welfare centers that have multiplied in recent years are stressing the use of African products in feeding children. For 87 percent of the mothers of families in Africa, nourishment in Guigoz or Nestle "little jars" is an inaccessible luxury that benefits only wealthy city children. Also, it is good to know that vitamins, mineral salts, diastases, etc. may be found in some vegetable that is grown in the family garden. The plantain banana is especially nutritious and it can be given pureed to very young children. Although spice remains inadvisable, there is nothing against adding a little palm oil or rice for a child over a year old. In truth, nutrition is at the bottom of all the problems visited upon the children of Africa after they are weaned.

The trauma that weaning represents for the African child will never be emphasized enough. It is at that time that serious diseases may appear, such as the sadly famous Kwashiorkor ("red child" in Ga language), which made its appearance in medical literature as "the disease the child presents at the birth of his younger sibling." It is a disease of insufficiency, especially of proteins, which profoundly changes the physical and psychic aspects of the baby.

This plague, vigorously fought as it is by WHO teams of physicians, is nevertheless gaining ground because of the massive rural exodus and the concentration in urban slums. The great crises being experienced by the rural African world first affect the child, who is forced by his parents' helplessness to live in a new universe where he no longer finds even the traditional palliatives (fruits, small animals, etc.) with which he appeased his hunger when he lived in the bush.

A victim of malnutrition, the rural exodus and the overpopulation in the shanty towns, the African child is also a victim of the increasingly frequent wars and conflicts that are tearing our continent apart. The teams of doctors called into Uganda after the fall of Idi Amin Dada described the condition of the little boys and girls in rural areas. Likewise, in Ethiopia there seems to be no way out for little girls other than prostitution. Conditions are no more wonderful for adolescents in Eritrea, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. It was not until Angola, not until Mozambique that their sad parade of dead little ones or children traumatized for life by the bombings and the many demands of war became known.

Aware of these problems, Guinea Bissau has set up an interesting children's aid program and made great efforts to see that schooling reaches all areas, and is putting the youths in contact with the official services likely to come to their aid materially and morally. In Angola the much-missed President Neto was extremely conscious of war's ravages on the hearts and bodies of the child population, to which he allotted large shares of the budget. In the same way, when there was civil war in Biafra it was the unforgettable faces of children that made international opinion aware of a conflict that had left it unconcerned.

However, despite the many problems and vicissitudes the countries of Africa are undergoing, the resistance of the family tissue is such that the incidence of juvenile delinquency remains low, much lower than it is in other Third World countries, in Latin America in particular. The street urchin, the child who is a member of a gang, are still rare phenomena. Curiously, the countries in which child criminality is most developed are Nigeria and--Mali. In the first case the phenomenon is attributed to the general instability of the society that is prey to all the crises of a too-rapid development; in the second, to poverty and the influence of the marabouts [Muslim holy men] who no longer exercise spiritual authority, but on the contrary would incite their little pupils to thievery. To this should be added the influence of films and tourism.

The relatively peaceful nature of the African child has often been underscored, but it can only be understood in relation to the family or social structure. An investigation was conducted by a team of black American psycho-pedagogs desirous of comparing the African family with the black family in the United States and establishing a system of similarities or differences between them. It dealt with the children of a Senegal fishing village in the M'Bour region.

A number of them were orphans or the sons and daughters of workers who had emigrated to Europe. In addition, many of them were not going to school, or were spending only a few hours in Koranic school. Now all of these children were enrolled in a community that took complete care of them, requiring in return that they take part in community activities. Even more important, that participation was never perceived as a constraint, the child showing no desire at all to evade it. The phenomenon of running away was therefore virtually unknown.

As reassuring as this is, however, such a fact illustrates a kind of sluggishness, a lack of curiosity and desire for innovation in the African child, who

has been molded since birth by a community which in his view typifies the world. Whereas the black American child is very early subject to the call of an elsewhere, his African counterpart lives in isolation, turned in on himself and his own people. Although the African child is thus relatively protected, he is also not well armed for life, dependent upon others and inclined to expect too much from them. This would explain the tendency toward parasitism, so often denounced in Africa.

The African child's situation, when all is said and done, is scarcely enviable, unless he has the good fortune to be born into a socially privileged milieu. What remedies, what solutions may be offered? "Without education," says an Eastern proverb, "you are condemned to be servant or slave." Does this mean that education should become a planned and controlled investment? No doubt, but such an investment must be part of a broader struggle: the struggle against under-development.

On 20 November 1959 the United Nations adopted the Rights of the Child Declaration. In its preamble the document emphasized that "it is the duty of humanity to give the child the best of itself." On 21 December 1976 that same assembly proclaimed this past year (1979) the International Year of the Child. One might wonder what was done between those two dates and what will be done in the future for the child, and for the African child in particular. After having been supreme wealth, he must not become an undesirable burden.

8946
CSO: 4400

KENYAN LAKE TURKANA EXPEDITION JAILED IN ETHIOPIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Kenyan Round Lake Turkana expedition, led by photographer Mohamed Amin, spent a day in jail when they entered Ethiopia.

The group encountered problems at the Kenya-Ethiopia border, but were finally allowed to drive through to Kaalam, where it was planned to cross the River Omo by ferry.

However, arrival of the two expedition vehicles in Kaalam caused consternation among local administrators and police, who placed the five-man team in cells.

Eventually, documents and letters were read and the expedition's bona fides established. On release, the group quickly arranged the river crossing to make up for lost time.

Mr. Amin, who has been in constant touch with Nairobi by radio-telephone, reported yesterday that filming in the Omo delta had been completed and that the group would re-enter Kenya at Ileret.

The 3,000km. six-week journey will end in late February, and the group will, it is believed, prove to be the first to have gone round the lake in vehicles.

The expedition has been sponsored by a number of leading Kenyan firms whose equipment is being tested. Sponsors include Westlands Motors, Total, Firestone, Doughty Motors, Block Hotels, Kodak and Low and Bonar.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LIBERIAN SHIP'S CAPTAIN SOUGHT FOR UNLOADING OIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 8 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Like a hunter stalking its prey, the Liberian Government is now stalking the crooked captain of the Liberian supertanker "Salem" which reportedly was scuttled to cover up the landing of its oil cargo in South Africa.

Yesterday, the Liberian Solicitor General flew to London for consultation with Scotland Yard and other related officials in order to obtain additional information concerning the ship and its captain. The captain is currently under arrest in Senegal and it is likely that Liberia will ask for his extradition so that he may stand trial here.

The Tanker was registered under the Liberian flag and the captain is said to have had in his possession documents which were obviously forged.

Lloyds of London has refused to pay on its portion of the \$84 million worth of insurance that covered the 215,000-ton tanker and its 193,000-ton cargo. The London syndicate reported that one of the Tunisian sailors told investigators that the 24-man crew had been paid off to keep quiet about the alleged unloading of the oil and its replacement by sea water.

The oil, worth 60 million dollars, had been bought during the voyage by Shell, which has a subsidiary company in South Africa. It was coming from Kuwait, which bans the sale of its oil to the apartheid regime of South Africa. Liberian ships are also barred from South African ports.

Shell has said that the oil was to have gone to France, but refused to say whether it had in fact been unloaded in Durban, South Africa.

The first suspicion which arose about the scuttling of the ship when the captain put out SOS signals on January 17. There was a wide difference in the time the signal was put out and the time the tanker sank. Furthermore, everyone wondered how come a super tanker loaded with oil could have sunk without producing oil slick.

REFERENCE WORKS ON AFRICA REVIEWED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 pp 73-74

[Article by Elikia M'Bokolo: "Africa and the Africas"]

[Text] Two men, two journalists have joined their common passion for Africa by publishing "Fifty Africas" in the Editions du Seuil. They are called Herve Bourges and Claude Wauthier, DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE invited them with our collaborator, Prof Elikia M'Bokolo to come and talk of that work which took nearly 10 years to plan and write. They talk of that experience as an eye witness exploration of a continent to which they are attached for reasons they explain in the following pages. But, first, Elikia M'Bokolo comments on "Fifty Africas."

Is Africa becoming fashionable again? One might think so judging by the publication by two prominent French publishers of two books, one after the other, with nearly the same title: "The Fifty-Six Africas" by Frank Tenaille and Francois Maspero, and "Fifty Africas" by Herve' Bourges and Claude Wauthier. Anyway the story of studies and general information books on Africa is astonishing. It is well known that independence led to a flowering of works of all kinds: surveys, analyses, reports, etc. Politically Africa remained a continent to discover and build up: theories and projects had a field day. Then came disillusion and disorder, repetitions of coups, displays of impotence and strife, the ensnaring in the inextricable difficulties of under development and at the same time a sharp decline in observer interest for the African Continent. In this wilderness works of quality are few to emerge.

And then, quite suddenly, during the last few years--since the collapse of the Portuguese empire to be exact--important things were found to be happening all over Africa. And one feels helpless before their complexity. This sketch is somewhat of a caricature but, in fact, pretty near the reality.

There exists, thus, a general need for quality books and the publication of these two rather different works is therefore to be applauded. "The Fifty-Six Africas" by Frank Tenaille constitutes a "political guide," intended for extreme left readers; its knowledge of Africa is practically nil, but

the generosity, the political passion more or less make up for it and give rise to some happy slogans and to some often pertinent general ideas. The project of Herve Bourges and Claude Wauthier is more ambitious. The big work in two volumes (684 and 682 pages) proposes no less than to furnish "the totality of basic data leading to the understanding of the evidently interconnected destinies of fifty young states of the continent." Everything therefore should be found there, geography as well as history, economics as well as politics, religions but also other forms of existing cultures.

The title "Fifty Africas" owes a lot to the very beautiful book devoted 9 years ago by Marcel Niedergang to "The Twenty Latin Americas." The practical difficulty in writing such a book is that 50 states passed in review in the end amount to a lot and it somewhat confuses the reader who perceives Africa, not without reason, as a vast political arena with a solidary destiny. The authors overcame the difficulty by separating some large regions within which the states are inserted. This solution, by the way, is a bit surprising; if the development of each state is politically dominated, the distinction between large regions is based on strictly geographical criteria (position, relief, climate). Thus, nine large regions emerge comprising from three to 11 states: the Maghreb, northeast Africa, the Horn of Africa, Sudanese-Sahel Africa, the Benin Gulf, central Africa, the Great Lakes, southern Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Each of the states is presented in an identical manner. A page of data gives all that constitutes somehow the identity card of the state in question: area and demographic structure, independence date, political institutions, resources, education system, membership in associations. Perfectly up to date, this collection of information is useful since the public often has trouble in finding out about such data in case of need. A detailed map contributes to make this information more concrete and to "visualize" as it were, the economic and political data. Then comes a brief geographical panorama and an historical sketch which is not above going back to the most ancient times.

In connection with Algeria and Tunisia for example, after having recalled the importance of the old Berber background, the authors briefly but accurately evoke the ancient Phenician and Roman dominions which engulfed the region before the Christian era, before discussing the Arab and Islam takeover. Another example concerning South Africa, contrary to a history made up arbitrarily by racist ideologists to justify the regime in power, the authors emphasize strongly that the country was settled by Hottentots, Bushmen and Bantus when the first Europeans took a foothold in the middle of the 17th Century.

The treatment given to the colonial period is of course more extensive. In the best of cases, for example, for Zaire, there are details on the whole of the enterprise, at the same time economic, administrative, cultural and police-related which made of the Belgian territory a "model colony" from the point of view of economic profit and political stability. In other cases the colonial era is given a bird's eye view by some allusions to administration and methods of exploitation.

And sometimes it is astonishing to miss analyses which would appear indispensable for shedding light on the present period. Two examples will suffice. It seems difficult to understand the Senegalese political climate if no reference is made to the extraordinary political vitality which characterized this country since the end of the 19th Century: true the two authors appear unaware of the remarkable studies of the American historian Wesley Johnson on the manner whereby the African elite of Senegal succeeded in evicting the Europeans from local politics and introducing a modern demographic debate. As to Tanzania it is really surprising that the cultural, but above all the political heritage of Zanzibar be totally ignored, seeing that Tanzanian radicalism--that of Nyerere and his leftist antagonists--owes much to it.

The passages concerning the present situation are without doubt the richest due to the quantity and the density of the information, even if their extremely descriptive character makes them rather boring. If the authors, rightly, judge severely the most terrible dictatorships, now swept away--Bokassa, Idi Amin and Macias Nguema--they appear quite indulgent, perhaps out of prudence, towards other regimes, many of whom are far from having very clean hands. Whatever the case precise data can be found there on teams in power, economic policies and external orientations.

We have here a work which will certainly not be read from cover to cover but which will be frequently and regularly consulted so as to find one's way and steer a steady course in the labyrinth of African politics.

This said, however, a certain number of reservations have to be voiced. The questions naturally are numerous and refer to particular developments concerning such and such a state or to more general themes. For example, the demarcation of nine great regions really is far from satisfactory. It is not the limits of these regions which bother us since, most of the time, they impose themselves.

Nonetheless it is surprising to see Burundi and Rwanda, which had been characteristic kingdoms of the Great Lakes and an integral part of east Africa up to the First World War, included in Central Africa and not in the Africa of the Great Lakes; the same objection could be made on the subject of Senegal which geographically belongs to the Sahel-Sudanese zone but not politically: if evidently Senegal and Chad have nothing in common, there is, on the contrary, on cultural, social, historical planes more than one link between Senegal and Ghana and some other countries of the Benin Gulf. What is bothersome in this regional demarcation is its exclusively geographical, or sometimes ethnical character. Thus the Maghreb is "a compound of tertiary lands abutting on the Saharian shield," "enjoying Mediterranean climate conditions," "endowed with a white population" etc., while at the other end South Africa is presented as a unity with "temperate climate," "very rich in mining resources," having "the biggest European population of the black continent," etc.

These descriptive index-cards are truly too traditional and miss the essential. The essential is that through the turmoils of a still burning history many of these regions finally emerged as true geopolitical areas; it is particularly obvious for the Maghreb, the Horn of Africa or South Africa.

All these remarks do not keep "Fifty Africas" which in a way is a presentation of the continent seen from the front, from being a successful piece of work. It is precisely because these two volumes appear to us of major interest that we wish for their near-perfection. Seen from the front we said, so that we may ask: when do we get Africa seen from the back?

8696

CS0: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUINEA-GUINEA-BISSAU AGREEMENTS--During the second session of the mixed commission for cooperation Guinea-Guinea-Bissau held in Conakry from 22 to 25 January, seven agreements were signed, bearing on railroad transportation, free circulation of people and goods, mutual defense treaties, non-aggression pacts and cooperation in the field of fishing and health. The agreements included also a treaty of friendship prohibiting the use of each country's territory as the basis of subversive activities aimed against each other. In the mutual defense treaty, the two parties agreed to help each other in case of attack or armed aggression against either one. Cooperation in the field of fishing will be implemented in the experimental and research sectors of maritime and river fishing, the development of artisanal fishing, common vigilance in fishing zones and professional training of cadre. As refers to the issue of maritime frontiers, a report allowing high-level discussions between the two countries was reviewed and signed. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Jan 80 p 1]

SA SALVAGE TEAM IN MOZAMBIQUE--A South African salvage team is helping to refloat two dredgers sunk in Beira harbour by sabotage last year, according to Radio Maputo. The radio said the dredgers would be refloated this month, reports the Johannesburg correspondent of the PRETORIA NEWS. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 8 Feb 80 p 17]

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PRIEST ARRESTED—Catholic Father Bernardino Adriano, an Italian, was arrested in Angola on 21 December, it was divulged in a communique from the Angolan Ministry of the Interior. The priest was charged with filming "queues" near various establishments in Luanda, as well as locations and houses of no tourist interest whatever. It was claimed that the films were to be used as propaganda against the People's Republic of Angola. The communique adds that on being detected, the priest tried to bribe several people, offering them 2,000 kwanzas (about 3,000 escudos). The ministry states that the "problem of queues in Angola can be laid directly to the colonialists, imperialists and their lackeys, who are openly attempting to disrupt our life." [Excerpt] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 4]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY—Luanda, 19 Feb (AFP)—The People's Republic of Angola and a delegation from the Italian Chamber of Commerce which arrived in Luanda last Wednesday, signed a cooperation agreement on Monday in Luanda, says the Angolan press agency, ANGOP. The agreement deals mainly with the reactivation of various Angolan units of agricultural production, facilities for the transportation of goods between the two countries by sea and the technical participation of Italy in the building of ports in Angola, the agency adds. [Text] [AB191200 Paris AFP in French 0928 GMT 19 Feb 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE--Dakar--Japan has granted financing in the amount of 200 million francs CFA to the Republic of Cape Verde to purchase boats and artisanal fishing equipment for Cape Verdean fishermen. The agreement was signed in Dakar between the ambassadors of Japan and Cape Verde in Senegal. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Feb 80 p 7]

CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO DISCUSSES MOROCCAN RELATIONS, POLICY POSITIONS

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 30 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Interview with President David Dacko of the Central African Republic [CAR] by MAP in Bangui: "Morocco's Stability Can Serve as an Example to African States"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Rabat, 30 Jan (AP)—During the visit which Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maati Bouabid paid to Bangui, the capital of the CAR, last Friday, President David Dacko granted a MAP special representative an interview in which he discussed, among other things, relations between his country and Morocco and the situation in the CAR.

Here is the text of this interview:

[Question] Mr President, you have just received the Moroccan prime minister and you have had talks with him. Can you tell us how you now envisage the future of the relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the CAR, both in the political sphere and in other spheres?

[Answer] As I have just said (during a luncheon given in the Moroccan prime minister's honor), we feel very honored by this visit and we are very thankful to His Majesty King Hassan II for taking the initiative in sending to our country a high ranking mission since his prime minister had to take time off from his duties to come to share our humble way of life.

We attach great hopes to cooperation with a country (Morocco) whose historical past needs no mentioning and whose stability can serve as an example to African states which call themselves progressive but whose people suffer from dire poverty. It is mainly this lesson which we draw from this visit. It is significant that we have first been offered aid by a stable and politically experienced country.

[Question] Mr President, as you know, Morocco is now making a great effort to convince certain African states of the soundness of its cause and of its commitment to its territorial integrity. Can you

tell us what you really think about the tension which prevails in our region and also what you think about its repercussions with respect to the OAU of which Morocco was one of the original founders?

[Answer] I believe that the attitude of the CAR is well known since the people of the CAR also organized a Green March in Morocco's support. Our attitude is also known because of the way in which we have cast our vote at the United Nations and in other organizations.

[Question] How is the CAR now from the political and economic viewpoints? Have you devised an action plan?

[Answer] I believe that the CAR is now convalescing. It was very sick. It dropped down under the zero mark. We are now trying to persuade the people to support our action to reach the zero mark. Later, we could start from scratch on new bases and put our country on its feet again by restoring all its strength.

[Question] Can you tell us why you have asked certain foreign diplomats and nationals to leave your country?

[Answer] I believe that in our present situation we have no need for agitation and instability. We rather hunger and thirst for remaining as we are. This is why the nationals of any country which fosters instability, agitation and subversion in our country are unwelcome here.

We realize that we are underdeveloped and that we lack resources. According to any modern economic concept we are a poor country. We want to remain poor but enjoy peace and stability and be united. Therefore any country which would try to create unrest here, divide the Central African people among themselves and set some of them against others is unwelcome in our country.

[Question] What do you think of the empire and the emperor in retrospect?

[Answer] I believe that the emperor was occasionally unaware of what was happening. I have often said that his case falls within the province of sociology or--to be more accurate--psychoanalysis rather than history.

This was the impression which he made on us at the last moment--he no longer had any self-control; he could even no longer control his movements. And, in his eyes, everybody--whether a member of the government or not--was just like any animal or a worthless object.

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

BOKASSA REGIME MEMBERS' TRIAL--Bangui, 15 Feb (AFP)--The trial of some 30 people involved in bloodshed, extortions or embezzlement of funds during the rule of the deposed Emperor Bokassa I will begin on Monday in Bangui, it was learned on Friday from reliable sources. According to the same sources, the accused, among whom are dignitaries of the former regime, will be tried before the criminal court of Bangui. The trial will be carried out in the Bangui sports hall and open to the public, the same sources said. It was in that hall that the coronation ceremonies of the former sovereign took place in December 1977. The minister of justice will issue a communique relating to this trial on Saturday. [Text] [AB151814 Paris AFP in French 1702 GMT 15 Feb 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT BONGO INTERVIEWED BY 'LE MATIN'

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Abdelmajid Smaili in Libreville on 26 January: "As Long as Africa Remains Subjected to Alien Ideologies and Political Differences We Will Not Enjoy Peace"]

[Excerpt] OAU: "We Cannot Agree"

[Question] There now are several centers of tension on our continent. For instance, the Maghreb subregion, the Horn of Africa and other places. I would like to ask you what you think of the fact that the OAU has been unable to resolve these problems. In your view, what is the reason for this?

[Answer] It will take me a long time to answer this question but I would like at least to cite an example. Talking about continents you should not refer to the OAU continent only. You should discuss all the world's continents as a whole. As you know, there are blocs. There is the Chinese bloc which is strong, the Soviet bloc, the American bloc, the European bloc and the African bloc. Now if we consider all blocs, bloc by bloc, we will see that the Chinese bloc is indissoluble and, as Alain Peyrefitte has written, when China awakens it will cause many surprises. The USSR represents a strong bloc and the Americans represent a strong bloc. As for Europeans, their bloc is in a bad way. There is no Europe. Now as far as Africa is concerned, I would tell you frankly--and it is regrettable that a head of state has to say this--but this is how it is: I believe that as long as Africa is subjected to alien ideologies and political differences we will not enjoy peace even though the OAU can continue to meet and make speeches. But once Africans, irrespective of the political system favored by specific regimes, say that they should first look after Africa's interests, the OAU will progress.

However, as long as deep chasms exist within the OAU, we will always have to face problems. This is what is happening now: We are forsaking independence and are becoming dependent on others, and who will do the

necessary to insure that Africa lives? The Chinese, American, Russian or European blocs will act on our behalf and make us follow them like sheep. Because we cannot agree among ourselves our regimes are being destabilized and cases of intervention occur. And, depending on whether such interventions are of interest to some African countries because those who intervene speak the same ideological language as they--whether revolutionary dialectics or moderate dialectics, as the case may be--either nothing is said or much noise is made. This is regrettable. There are many wise people and many people in general in Africa but as far as Gabon is concerned, it will henceforth remain a passive spectator of events because every time we have expressed our views Gabon has been put in the dock. Therefore, Gabon will now behave like everybody else--whenever shouting is required, Gabon will shout, whenever silence is required, Gabon will remain silent and whenever it is necessary to keep aloof, Gabon will keep aloof.

Africa's Capitulation?

[Question] Mr President, would this not encourage Africa to capitulate?

[Answer] I prefer capitulation to an incorrect, groundless assessment of myself. There will be no capitulation because I will speak first and explain my attitude toward any problem before any voting takes place. I will say what conclusions I have reached.

[Question] Mr President, may I put to you a question relating to internal policy? The Gabon people have recently voted by a large majority in favor of extending your term of office as head of state. Could you tell us what are the immediate objectives which the Gabon Government has fixed for itself?

[Answer] The Trans-Gabon railroad is our immediate objective. We also pursue a policy favorable to small and medium-size enterprises and small and medium-size industry. As for social policy, we believe that the time has come to rationalize things and to try to insure that obvious inequalities disappear even though Gabon is among the African countries where people can make a good living despite the fact that Gabon has inherited a colonial administration and, as a result, the Gabonese people are interested in becoming bureaucrats rather than working in the agricultural sphere and so forth. However, the minimum basic wage in Gabon has been increased to 40,000 African Financial Community francs and I believe that we will henceforth pay special attention to socio-economic housing and anything that concerns the lower strata of society.

CSO: 4400

USSR HUMILIATION BY U.S. MAY PRODUCE UNEXPECTED RESULTS

Libreville L'UNION in French 2-3 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Mengu-ba-Nna: "Humiliation and Dialog"]

[Text] It is terrible to humiliate your neighbor. By preaching the boycotting of the Moscow Olympic games, Carter does not wish to prove his country's might, he only wants to humiliate the Soviet Union.

Diplomacy is acquiring some dangerous aspects these days. Following the punishments decreed by China, we have ascended to a higher stage, that of humiliation. A humiliated person is indeed capable of many things. No one can predict his reaction. At any rate, what is beyond doubt is the great risk incurred by the person who humiliates. His reckoning may be proved wrong. Specifically in the case of the Moscow games, there are no indications that Brezhnev would become more flexible if the games were to be transferred.

More importantly, there are no indications to make us believe that the Soviet people will support the boycotting. By humiliating the Kremlin, Washington could well obtain the opposite results: in the first place, it could even create an alliance between the leaders and the Soviet people. Let us not delude ourselves: power in Moscow has solid foundations!

States must not be afraid to enter a dialog and must not do it in fear. Humiliation is not a favorable climate for a dialog. There are other means within our reach to make the USSR understand that the independent and non-aligned country of Afghanistan must be evacuated.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT--What ominous noises about the Moscow Olympic games! How much fist banging is going on! How much breath is expended! Assuredly, politics and sports are getting along fine at this time in Europe and the U.S. Everybody must have his own say. More importantly, the call has been issued for friends and foes to assemble. All of Africa is invited to express an opinion, that is, to make the right choice. Indeed, the world has a short memory. Not so long ago, Africa was being threatened at the Montreal games because it had introduced an element of politics into sports by asking for New Zealand's eviction as an ally of the racist South Africans. Westerners called us all kinds of names. I, Makaya, do not understand much about higher politics, but still, I find it unfair to grant this year to others something which was denied us 4 years ago. Is it true, then, that the only good word worth being taught comes exclusively from the North? Is it true that the same people must always provide guidance to others in teaching them to distinguish right from wrong? Ah! Preserve us from always being led by others....[Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4400

TOURE ON INVESTMENT CODE, FOREIGN POLICY

AB211845 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 21 Feb 80 AB

[Sixth and last daily segment of the rebroadcast of Guinean President Sekou Toure's address to the inaugural session of the National Assembly on 15 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] The problem of financing development projects is presently one of the most serious problems facing the developing countries. The insufficiency of national savings compels the developing countries to resort to foreign public or private loans to finance a large part of their development programs. Development investment is the (?only) way of accelerating the pace of our economic and social development through the exploitation of our country's immense resources.

The government has deemed it necessary to bring up to date the provisions of the law of 5 April 1961, which introduced the investment code in our country. This code, which was adopted by the National Assembly in 1962, formed the basis of the negotiations that led to the conclusion of the agreements relating to the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Boke District and the creation of many mixed economy companies set up in association between Guinea and foreign investors on the basis of a balanced and mutually advantageous cooperation. A new draft investment code will soon be submitted to you; it will amend the conditions of investment of foreign capital in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in accordance with the directives of the economic policy defined by the historic 11th congress of our party-state. Under the new code, the minimum investment volume required to be eligible has been increased from 15 million sylis to 25 million sylis. [as heard] [sentence indistinct] The draft code also provides for a greater number of categories of businesses which can benefit from these (?guarantees).

Comrade speaker of the Popular National Assembly and comrade members of the assembly, we have now come to the end of our address during which we reported to you on each of the activities of the National Directorate of the Guinean party-state and our government. Other important problems will be communicated to your assembly later.

The government's foreign policy can only be a faithful implementation of the decisions democratically adopted by the party's leading organizations. The diplomatic offensive launched by the party's 11th congress resulted in numerous state visits and friendly contacts which enabled us to strengthen our relations of cooperation with about 40 fraternal and friendly countries. This diplomatic offensive will continue because the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea intends to cooperate with all the countries of the world without any exception.
[applause]

Long live the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea! Long live African unity! Long live the African democratic revolution! Long live international cooperation! Ready for the revolution!

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

BAUXITE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT--According to sources close to the commissariat for economic coordination and planning, the strategy for the development of the southern region will be studied this year. The project is specifically aimed at surveying the economic implications of the bauxite project, its impact on the region's and the Corubal River area's development, and the international ties which could be its outcome. Our government already enjoys EEC financing in the amount of \$1.3 million for the implementation of of this project. The port of Buba, one of the largest in West Africa because of its depth, forms the basis of an infrastructure which could be of interest to neighboring countries for the shipment of their minerals; thus, the idea of the building of a railroad linking Buba to Boe and the latter to the iron deposits of Palame in Senegal and to those in Mali, bears some justification. Guinea, which possesses more than 30 percent of the world's bauxite reserves, will also be able to use this railroad. This would, in turn, improve the economic viability of our own bauxite project. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 1]

DPRK DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The Korean mission which has been visiting our country for over one month went to the Tombali region last week to discuss problems related with the development of rice production. This region is considered the granary of Guinea-Bissau. The delegation visited also the area of the Balana-Cumbidja River, where plans are underway for the construction of a dam to block salt water penetration, which will allow the use of thousands of hectares of land for rice production. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Jan 80 p 2]

GASOLINE PRICE UP--The retail price of fuels in Guinea-Bissau has gone up for the second time in less than 6 months. Supergasoline, which went from 20 to 32 Portuguese escudos in July, now costs the equivalent of 36.50 Portuguese escudos. Along with the revision of gasoline prices, a surtax has been levied on electricity, which is produced entirely in diesel power plants. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 4]

DEFENSE BUDGET CUT--Lisbon, 2 Feb--The West African state of Guinea-Bissau has decided to cut back its defence expenditure and replace its present professional soldiers with draftees, according to Press reports arriving here. The sources pointed out that the Armed Forces currently sop up 16.7 per cent of the budget and a large part of this goes on paying professional soldiers' salaries. The Government now intends to demobilize most of the professional units and replace them with soldiers serving an obligatory term of national service. The move will be brought in slowly because Guinea-Bissau's Army includes many former liberation fighters who spear-headed the struggle that freed the country from Portuguese colonialism in 1974. According to the sources, these freedom fighters will have to be ensured a decorous level of life as the de-professionalization of the Armed Forces is pushed through.--NAB/Ansa [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 4 Feb 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

COMMISSION TO PROBE SISAL ESTATE WORKERS' GRIEVANCES ASKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Feb 80

[Excerpt]

THE Government has been urged to set up a special commission to enquire into the grievances of sisal estate workers.

The appeal came from Nakuru North MP Kaligi wa Wamwere in the wake of the recent strike by the 4,000 workers of Banita-Narumoru sisal estate over a pay dispute.

In a Press statement, Mr. Wamwere urged the Government to institute an inquiry into the alleged beating of workers by the

police.

He said: "I condemn unscrupulously workers being physically beaten and subjected to ill-treatment that dehumanises them and makes a mockery of their country's independence while daftifying the foreign White manager."

He wondered how sisal workers, who get 6/55 a day, and lived in poor houses, could enjoy a decent living.

Although the strike was peaceful, he noted, the chief and a police inspector moved in to

beat up the workers with gunbatta.

Mr. Wamwere, however, thanked an Assistant Labour Minister, Mr. Mark Mwithaga, for persuading the sisal workers to go back to work.

The Assistant Minister had visited the estate after learning of the strike and had assured the workers that his Ministry would look into their demands.

POPULATION INCREASING MUCH FASTER THAN PRODUCTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by J.-P.L.]

[Text] Nairobi. On a continent where demographic censuses are either nonexistent or untrustworthy, the one whose results have just been published in the capital of Kenya is worthy of being noted. In a few figures, it sums up the difficult problems of development that Kenya, certainly one of the most politically stable countries of Africa, is running up against. This country is facing a dangerous demographic explosion.

According to the census carried out at the end of August by 40,000 employees of the administration, the population has now risen to 15,322,000 inhabitants. This figure represents an increase of 50 percent in 10 years (the previous census was taken in 1969). The rate of expansion of the population--3.9 percent--is one of the highest on the planet. At this rate, the population of Kenya will double every 17 years. Going hand in hand with the modernization of the country, urban growth is even greater. With 835,000 people, the population of Nairobi has more than doubled in 10 years.

This baby boom has classic causes, in particular the spectacular decline in infant mortality due to improvement in medical care. However, it contains the seed of many dangers which make the slowdown of economic activity in recent years of more immediate concern. In the countryside, where 85 percent of all Kenyans still live, the demographic explosion can only intensify the over exploitation of the best arable lands (only 17 percent of the land is arable). Some regions, with a high rural population density, already have more than 400 persons per square kilometer. Under these conditions, Kenya will have a hard time maintaining its severely threatened food self-sufficiency.

In the cities, unemployment--and its corollary, crime--is reaching a worrisome level. The development of infrastructures and social welfare services, although rapid, (obviously) cannot keep up with the increase in the population, whether it is a question of public transportation, housing, schools, or hospitals. Already 40 percent of the population of Nairobi are squatters. Kenya was the first country in black Africa to set up a program

for family planning, but this program has hardly had any response from the people. The fertility of Kenya women is still very high (more than eight children on the average). These are some of many facts that justify the cry of alarm that the Nairobi press has been uttering for some time. The press emphasizes "the grave danger of a situation where the population is growing much faster than production."

12116

CSO: 4400

NEED FOR TOWN PLANNING IN NAIROBI STRESSED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is cause for alarm at the manner in which the price of residential land in Nairobi is escalating. A NATION survey this week revealed that as much as Sh. 1 million is changing hands *per acre* in areas of the city where high-density housing is permitted to be built.

This is a lot of money in any language; in fact, the Executive Chairman of Kenya Commercial Bank Mr. Philip Ndegwa, had occasion to dwell on escalating land prices in Kenya in an interview he gave at the weekend to the *Sunday Nation* (he said he believed land prices in Nairobi are higher than they are in Britain). The housing shortage being what it is, the unending queue of buyers willing — and able — to pay fancy prices is making it possible for speculators, for that is what they are, to pay unimaginable prices for land on which they then construct flats and maisonettes in profusion.

There should be concern too about the seemingly uncontrolled mushrooming of these housing units in the city, in particular in areas where sub-divisions are permitted after they have been connected to the main sewerage system. In the past, when dwellings on one, half and quarter-acre plots were connected to

septic and conservancy pits, such subdivisions was not allowed. Now all that has changed and the boom is on. Our planners appear to be not too concerned about overcrowding and it is commonplace to see no fewer than a dozen, sometimes even as many as 15, maisonettes or flats on a one-acre plot.

Being connected to the main sewerage is all very well, but that is not all that matters. Each new flat and maisonette, notwithstanding the demand for them, needs to be serviced; it needs lighting, water and refuse collection facilities, and everyone is fully aware that these leave a lot to be desired at present. Nor are aesthetic values borne in mind. Scant attention is paid to this aspect if one considers the unsightly mess in some localities where flats and maisonettes are springing up cheek by jowl, the only consideration being the maximisation of profit. There is not a care in the world for people's privacy. If the flow of water in taps falters to a trickle, if electricity supply flickers and fails — as is happening frequently these days — and people are inconvenienced, so what? The builder does not care, but the authorities should.

Nairobi is our capital city. It should not be allowed to be despoiled by exploiters who, let's face it, are doing nothing wrong if one considers that their plans for sub-division and construction are approved, or are supposed to be, by the civic authorities. Many builders, out to extract the last drop of profit from their land, ignore also the basic human needs of those who will eventually occupy the premises they build and sell. They do not build even the minimum toilet and dwelling facilities for house servants, not for flats, not for maisonettes, not even for cottages — yet their plans are approved and they are enabled to get fat off the land.

Someone in authority must, and urgently at that, look into this matter seriously. Our planners and civic authorities must be concerned about the need to ameliorate the living conditions of our people at all levels. New construction must be progressively better, not worse. And those who seek to line their pockets at the expense of other people's discomfort should not be allowed to succeed.

A closer look at the city's Town Planning Department may well be in order.

KENYA

EMPLOYEES OF TWENTY-SIX AIRLINES AWARDED WAGE INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] Employees of 26 airlines in Kenya have been awarded wage increases of 10 percent for scales ABC and K, and 7-1/2 percent the other grades.

Judge Saeed Cockar, sitting with members, C. Kibachia and G.M. Omolo, said the increases were effective from last January. He also awarded similar wage increases from January, this year.

The awards were announced in a dispute between the Transport and Allied Workers' Union and the Board of Airline Representatives. Judge Cockar said the organization had a membership of 26 airlines employing a total of 569 unionisable employees.

The dispute was over wages and wage increments, leave travel and housing allowances.

The judge ordered that leave travel allowances be increased from 200/- to 300 per year.

He ruled that the airlines pay a salary of 165/- per month to employees in scale ABC and K; 200/- to those in scale D; 215/- in E; 225/- in F; 245/- in G and H; 255/- in I, and 280/- in J.

The judge recorded that in addition to the awards the respondents had granted other benefits in relation to hours of work, annual and sick leave, meal, acting, transport and night shift allowances and uniforms.

He said he was concerned at the union's approach to the dispute. "It was evident that either the union was ignorant of the guidelines in force or it was deliberately trying to overlook them," he added.

He said the workers would have received salary increases some time in the middle of last year instead of waiting all that time if a proper approach had been made by the union.

He said he had decided to make the awards in line with the companies' offer even though the increases were somewhat above the current wage guidelines.

"I have decided to do so because the companies have complied with the President's 10 percent directive," the judge said.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE MAIZE BEING USED AS SHORTAGE CONTINUES

Minister's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Feb 80 p 28

[Excerpt]

KENYA is now using "strategy maize," the reserve normally held for a near famine situation.

This was said yesterday by Agriculture Minister James Ogo.

But the Minister assured wananchi that, as President Moi had already stated, the Government would ensure that Kenya did not face actual famine.

The Minister stressed that, although Kenya had maize, wheat and even rice, the quantities were not enough to be distributed together at all times to all people — "even with good distribution arrangements".

And he pointed out that after the recent shortages, the situation could not be expected to return to normal immediately, this could only be expected at next harvesting time.

Meanwhile, t/a.s would be a steady improvement, he said.

The shortages, Mr. Ogo said, had come about as a result of poor rainfall last season, smuggling, and because small farmers refused to plant maize and concentrated on growing cane for the sugar industry.

Ruling out export of maize as a reason for shortage, he said Kenya had sold a little maize to Zambia, but "only half of what Zambia wanted."

The Minister denied that Kenya had ordered maize from the U.S. But if the present conditions continued, he said there would be "nothing wrong" in importing maize.

He said wheat was coming into Kenya from friendly countries, but said rice would not be imported because it was "a luxury commodity".

Nairobi, Mombasa Maize Flour Shortage Continues

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

THE shortage of maize flour continued to hit Nairobi yesterday with most retailers telling their customers that they had not seen the commodity for days. Even wholesalers could not tell when they would get their next consignments.

Most city residents could not understand why the shortage has hit only Nairobi and Mombasa.

Some of them, interviewed at random, claimed that to get maize and wheat flour and even rice they "have to drive to such places as Kiambu, Limuru, Ngong and Ongata Rongai."

They said even milk was easier to get in those areas than in Nairobi.

"The only places which have been hit by the shortages are Nairobi and Mombasa, but there is nobody to explain this," said an irate resident.

There were reports that some of these commodities were available in some parts of the Coast, but Mombasa remained without them.

Many city shops and supermarkets claimed they had not received maize flour for about two weeks.

An Uchumi spokesman said they had not received maize and wheat flour for the last ten days. But they were expecting rice yesterday.

Tesco and K and A self-service stores, Woodley Grocers, and many other shops also had similar complaints.

Some spokesmen for city departmental stores said they were required to get permits from the Nairobi PC's office before they could collect flour from millers.

Some said although their permits were issued at the beginning of January, they had not received maize flour. "Maize flour is the most acute case now," said one.

One supermarket claimed that the PC's office required the names of customers before renewal of permits was considered.

Citizens Storm Wholesaler's Shop

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Feb 80 p 34

[Excerpt]

ANGRY wananchi yesterday stormed into a Nairobi wholesaler's shop and demanded to buy maize flour.

Shop-owner Daniel Njuguna of Daniel Distributors, Kinshasa Street, said he had brought in 100 bundles of maize flour to fill orders from retailers.

But, when the flour arrived, some wananchi entered the shop and demanded to buy it. And within a short time, many others had arrived, he said.

Meanwhile, the retailers also came and demanded the flour.

Mr. Njuguna, fearing the situation might get worse, called the police. Mr. Njuguna said he pleaded with wananchi that he was licensed to sell only to retailers. But they warned the retailers not to take any more away.

The situation became so tense that the wholesaler was forced to break open the bundles and sell packets to wananchi directly at 3/80 each.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

WATER SUPPLIES RATIONED--Water supplies in Moyale subdistrict will be rationed with immediate effect. This was said by area DO, J. Riitho Karanja. He said this was being done because of the continued wide spread of drought in the area. He advised consumers to conserve the little water available since supplies may, at times, completely disappear. He said supplies will be back to normal when the rains start in April. For the last few days, Moyale Hospital authorities have had to use donkeys to fetch water from wells dug in a nearby dry river bed for use in the hospital kitchen and laundry. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT, TWO OPPOSITION LEADERS INTERVIEWED

'WEST AFRICA' Comment

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Feb 80 p 288

[Text]

THE BASIC HEALTH of Liberian political life is indicated by the complete freedom Liberians feel they have to express differing political philosophies and practical proposals. This issue of *West Africa* has some answers provided by President Tolbert to questions submitted to him, an interview with Mr. Gabriel Baccus Matthews, chairman of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), which is now registered as a political party under the name Progressive People's Party (PPP), and an interview with Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh, chairman of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA).

President Tolbert, who has often expressed his dedication to freedom of expression — as well as other basic freedoms — makes the position explicit in his reply to a question about whether the emergence of the PPP heralds a new era in Liberian politics. He said that it "only confirms our fundamental belief in human rights, political freedom and adherence to provisions laid down in our Constitution... Our only requirement and expectation is that all such organisations would operate within the framework of the constitution and laws of our country and would commit themselves to only those activities promoting peace, unity and harmony in our society".

Another notable thing about President Tolbert's reign has been the constitutional amendment he introduced limiting the time a President may remain in office to one term

of eight years. He confirms again in the interview what he has repeatedly said: "I know that many people are astonished, but I am sincere when I say that I shall not seek party nomination nor election when my term of office expires... I am not prepared to be party to another amendment, neither will I give the least encouragement to same."

This determination could with advantage be emulated elsewhere in Africa, where problems about the transfer of power or of rulers outstaying their welcome lie behind much instability. More immediately, it means in Liberia that 1983 will see an election that leads to a new President and that intense political activity can be expected leading up to that election.

The need, as elsewhere, will be to contain the political fervour and activity within accepted bounds. There have to be rules that are known and observed. The memories of April 14 give a concrete example of what happens when the bounds are broken. The present troubles with the students (see page 327), which have spread across the Mano River Bridge from Sierra Leone, are also an indication of how easily tension can rise. Lessons from similar student troubles elsewhere in Africa seem to indicate that over-reaction by the authorities to what is often only the ebullience of youth can cause even more trouble instead of preventing it.

Of the opposition voices emerging from the interviews we publish, Mr. Matthews

describes his PPP as a "loyal opposition", able to give "critical support" to the government. He accepts that his policies were "pragmatic" rather than committed to any of the "isms", sees his main immediate purpose as raising people's political consciousness, and does not deny that it was possible that his party might co-operate with the True Whig Party to bring about "revolutionary change".

Dr. Topoteh, of MOJA, is a more recognisably radical voice. His movement is not seeking to register as a political party. They are "working to set up a new society in the interests of the masses". Dr. Tipoteh

speaks of "concrete political action against oppression and repression", by which he meant demonstrations, strikes, "confronting" oppressive officials and exploitative landlords, helping in negotiations like a trade union. He expresses very definite ideas about the type of economic development his movement considered suitable for Liberia.

What is common to all three expressions we publish is an acceptance that change is necessary to some degree — President Tolbert, though the most conservative of the three, has been in the vanguard of many changes in his time in office — and a desire that Liberia shall be prosperous and free.

Changing Political Spectrum

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Feb 80 pp 289-290

[Interview with President William R. Tolbert by WEST AFRICA]

[Text]

Here are the written answers to questions submitted to President William R. Tolbert by *West Africa*. There follows face-to-face interviews with Mr. Gabriel Baccus Matthews and Dr. Togba-Nah Tiopoteh, conducted in Monrovia and Zwedru last month. Taken together, these interviews provide some indication of the changing political spectrum in Liberia. Latest news reports tell of the arrest of three student leaders .

Q: Mr. President: Your administration named 1979 as the Year of Accountability and Responsibility. Was it satisfactory?

A: Rather than Accountability and Responsibility, we named 1979 as the Year of Discipline and Responsibility. It was our expectation, and we made this abundantly clear at the beginning of the year, that all in our society would demonstrate a greater sense of discipline and responsibility in every aspect of national life. We require that there would be more discipline in fiscal management as well as responsible behaviour on the part of public officials in the performance of their duties. We did not only stop there, but we also made it mandatory that dishonest and corrupt government officials would have to account for their actions.

Similarly, we required and expected that all our citizens would demonstrate respect for the law, and would channel their

grievances through the appropriate authorities for redress. While, perhaps, the civil disturbances of last April may have created doubts as to the realisation of this objective, we must emphasise, however, that tremendous success was achieved, as reflected by our hosting of the 16th OAU Summit in Monrovia last year. I must interject in passing that although last April incidents may have been unprecedented in our history, it must be considered an isolated incident, master-minded by a handful of persons without the backing of the vast majority of our populations.

We can also look with pride on the successful hosting of the First Quadrennial Congress of the True Whig Party in Grand Bassa County, the construction of numerous schools, roads, clinics, water systems, among other responsible actions of our citizens during 1979.

True Whig grass roots

Q: What moved you to pardon the Minister of Education for his "indiscretion" in allowing his lady friend to occupy a government-rented apartment?

A: Since becoming President, we have never attempted to restrain freedom of the press, but we also expect that the press would be more responsible in their reporting, making sure that they possess all the facts of a story before publishing same. It was unfortunate that the press should have laid such emphasis on what you have referred to as "indiscretion" on the part of the Minister of Education. But more than that, it was quite unusual that the newspaper did not interview the Minister for his reaction prior to publishing this story.

The integrity of the Minister of Education is well known to the people of Liberia whom he has served with credit since his return from school. Having themselves read the newspaper articles, several groups including professionals, appealed to me and requested that I review the matter before any action is taken. Two of such groups to whom I have reference are, the senior staff of the Education Ministry and some leaders of Sinoe County, one of our political sub-divisions. I have, since the story was published, personally and effectively looked into the matter, and upon being given the full story, I decided to pardon the Minister for whatever he did in the premise and to continue him in Service.

Q: What significance do you attach to the events of April 14, 1979, and what lessons have been learned?

A: The events of April 14, 1979, were most regrettable and unprecedented in the history of our country. Yet, one should also be conscious that Liberia is not immune to similar situations, which occur in other parts of our One World. We all are influenced by what takes place in other countries, whether good or bad, and we should accordingly take the necessary measures to forestall them before they occur in our own country.

Our youths are travelling abroad for study, and people of all nationalities and ideological persuasions are coming to Liberia and interacting with our citizens. We do not expect that they would not be influenced, to some extent, by these new

doctrines and novelties of life, but we also expect that they would not abandon their identity to promote the ways and habits of others.

If there is any lesson that we should learn from the last April events, it is that we must retain our Liberian identity and accept only those good aspects of other people which would complement ours. Some of our youths were not watchful of this, and in their anxiety to put into practice what they have seen in other countries, they misguidedly involved themselves in a regrettable situation, resulting in the death of some of our precious, promising young citizens. I sincerely hope that all of us have learned well our lessons from these unfortunate events, and would in the future strive to avoid them.

Q: Is the True Whig Party moving satisfactorily with the times?

A: Since becoming Standard Bearer Of The True Whig Party and President of the nation, I have endeavoured to introduce a number of changes to improve both the image of the Party and to further strengthen its popularity at the grass-root levels. One such action was to terminate the yearly payment to the Party of the equivalent of one month's salary, by every civil servant and government employee. Another was to make the positions of National Chairman, General Secretary and County and Territorial Chairmen and Secretaries of the Party, all full-time officials. The Party offices have since been re-organised with a party functionary responsible to seek the Party's interest in their respective areas.

Also, the Party Rules and Regulations have been revised in an attempt to modernise its functions and its philosophy, and policies have been up-dated to conform to existing national conditions. Youths of the age of 18 and above have the right to vote, as a result of the Party's initiative, and we are now seeking to remove the property qualification to allow even those without property to vote. As a consequence of our Party Congress last October, more dynamic structures have been built and activated, involving the Women's Movement and the Youth Wing, all of whom are taking very active part in the Party's decision-making machinery.

Promoting peace and harmony

Q: The Progressive People's Party has now been registered. Does this herald a new era in Liberian politics?

A: The fact that a political party known as the Progressive People's Party has emerged as the second political entity in our country, only confirms our fundamental belief in human rights, political freedom and adherence to provisions laid down in our Constitution. You would note that this is not the first time in the history of Liberia that other parties have emerged. Our only requirement and expectation is that all such organisations would operate within the framework of the Constitution and laws of our country and would commit themselves to only those activities promoting peace, unity and harmony in our society.

Q: You have been advocating "humanistic capitalism" for Liberia. How does it work in practice?

A: Each society, in promoting the rights of its people, also should afford them the opportunity in keeping with their rights to work individually or collectively for the attainment of the basic necessities of life. In our traditional African society, the concept of the extended family prevails, where those in the family who are economically strong, care for the less fortunate. Therefore, the essential elements of "humanistic capitalism", is to encourage initiative, creativity and productivity, ensure respect for the value, worth and dignity of the individual and offer protection against exploitation. Further, it provides for the caring for and sharing with those in society whose conditions have been occasioned by circumstances beyond their control.

New thrust for exports

Q: Are there any areas of concern in the Liberian economy?

A: World-wide economic conditions undoubtedly have an effect on our economy as a result of the inter-dependence among nations of our One World. Due to adverse world economic conditions, this economic relationship has imposed tremendous hardships on small nations, especially in our situation where our major export commodity, iron ore, is facing a critical recession on the world market.

The decisions of OPEC have also burdened us with the ever-increasing high cost of crude oil. As a result, we have spent \$110m. this year alone, compared with \$84m. last year and \$9m. before the energy crisis commenced. This slump in the sales of iron ore has necessitated some disinvestment and corresponding employment cutbacks. However, we remain hopeful that with the new thrust in agriculture, particularly cocoa, coffee, and palm products, which are likely to replace iron ore as our major export commodity, we would soon get a timely boost to our economy.

Q: What does your administration feel about the "bottom upwards" approach to rural development?

A: The "bottom upwards" approach to rural development implies that we begin at the bottom and work our way toward the top. However, cities and towns nowadays are developing so rapidly that many of the traditional approaches and steps to development must be combined to meet the rising expectations and demands of our people. People want electricity and water towers; heavy duty equipment for their farms; power saws, modern roads, and we are obligated to meet these demands. Thus, in our new thrust towards rural development, we are striving to fulfill the wishes of the masses through the integrated approach to development. We have recently constituted a Task Force on Rural Development to work out the details of a comprehensive program to improve health, education, agriculture, roads and other basic necessities for people in the rural areas. We have also recently launched a "Back To The Soil Movement For Self-Sufficiency" in food production, and emphasising decentralisation, we will continue to make every effort to ensure continued rapid development of our people through the simultaneous, balanced and integrated approach to national development.

Q: As current Chairman of the OAU, what would you say are the causes of instability in Africa?

A: I'm happy that you mentioned the word "causes" as there are many and varied causes of instability in African countries. However, a major cause, I believe, is the inherited structures from the colonial days on which our societies are built. These have ramifications which manifest themselves in almost all of our interactions among ourselves as well as with other nations.

These structures bring us into open conflict, at times, with one another as a result of the artificial boundaries imposed by colonialists. These also put us at the bottom of world trade because of the development nature of our economies.

However, while we are attempting to find solutions to this root problem through the OAU, and we indeed remain very hopeful, we are, nonetheless distracted by another present cause of instability, bearing reference to the inhuman system of apartheid which pose a serious threat to peace, not only on the African continent, but in our One World. It is my wish that the entire world community will rally to bring an end to this diabolical system without delay, rather than prolonging what must eventually be the inevitable.

Q: What prospects are there for the removal of the property clause in voting laws as you proposed in Buchanan?

A: One of our major concerns in the political development of our country is the granting of rights to citizens between the ages of 18-21. In 1972, through a national referendum, we succeeded in getting the voting age reduced to 18 years. In 1975 we sought a further amendment to eliminate the property clause. It was approved by the House of Representative but tabled by the Senate. The reservation apparently was that this unconditional right could be used by selfish and unscrupulous individuals for their own purpose, to the detriment of the

majority and against the interest of the state. Howbeit, I am hopeful that when I again propose it, as I will, the Legislature will give timely approval of same and by due constitutional process it will meet adoption by the people.

Satisfaction with success

Q: Do you intend to stand for re-election in 1983?

A: Admittedly, I intend to remain consistent, living by anything I say or commit myself to doing. I know that many people are astonished, but I am sincere when I say that I shall not seek party nomination, nor re-election when my present term expires. As you may be aware, our Constitution was amended during this administration to provide for a one eight-year term for the President; I am not prepared to be party to another amendment, neither will I give the least encouragement to same.

That is why I am vigorously working to the extent that I am doing so that by the end of these four remaining years of my administration, I may be reasonably satisfied with the success that I shall have had in occasioning progress and development throughout the country and bringing into existence a Wholesome Functioning Liberia. /

Matthews, Head of PPP

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Feb 80 pp 292-294

[Interview with Gabriel Baccus Matthews, Chairman of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) now registered as the Progressive People's Party (PPP)]

[Text]

Q: Is PAL a revolutionary movement?

A: Yes. We are not Marxist, but that does not mean we are unacquainted with Marxist theory. We view Marxism as a source for understanding the historical formation of classes. But we do not view it as a guide for action.

Q: What is your theoretical foundation then?

A: PAL has espoused the principles of African Socialism. This means mainly the

reactivation of principles and values of African society: primarily co-operation and not competition and conflict, as well as limited stratification of the society. We believe African Socialism comes closest to the traditional values of the people. Socialism, of course, existed before Marx. African Socialism, by being African, cannot therefore be an alien ideology.

Q: There are various exponents of African Socialism ranging from Senghor to

Ny ere. African Socialism has been seen to be a nebulous concept and a source of mystification in more than one case.

A: In our party, we are trying to ensure the demystification of individuals and ideas. We are insisting on no personality cults. We are trying to solve concrete problems, so we are ready to try anything that works. For example, there is 90 per cent illiteracy in Liberia. The obvious solution is totally free education, and it doesn't matter if it comes with a capitalist, socialist or communist system.

Q: Would you agree to being called pragmatic?

A: I would certainly agree with the pragmatic label.

Q: Why is a personality cult possible in such a young organisation (PAL has been operating for about two years inside Liberia)?

A: Because the history of party politics in Liberia revolves around individuals. Mass participation has been limited, and all the parties have been from the ruling class. So before the PPP, there was no mass party. The Liberian political experience has been to identify parties with individuals and not with mass aspirations or particular programmes. In this historical experience, the Liberian people seem to be always seeking a Messiah. This was manifested in Tubman's longevity in office, and in Tolbert's years as Vice-President (19) and as President.

Q: Do you expect to stand for President in 1983?

A: The leader of a party is not necessarily the presidential candidate. People with long-range ambition shouldn't limit their scope. There are ups and downs in politics. It's not good to look too far ahead. As anybody above the age of 10 knows, things don't happen as expected, and leadership can be purely accidental. Too many people aspire for leadership. If fate makes you the right man at the right time, then you can just go ahead.

Q: You said PAL is a mass party. Where do you draw your support?

A: From workers, students and rural peasants.

Q: In two years, has the progress of your implantation been satisfactory?

A: Yes. The True Whig Party has committed crimes against both God and man and has therefore been doing more than enough to set the stage for the success of our position. Basically what needs to be

done is mass mobilisation and then to bring in the harvest. That mass mobilisation will entail a high level of political awareness and consciousness so that people will be ready for the programme of change.

Pressure for reform

Q: How do you go about raising consciousness?

A: We must have a programme for people to relate to. They must see concrete things, they must see you are committed and have something to deliver. One of the True Whig Party's problems is that there is no commitment to change.

Q: What concrete things can you say your party is doing?

A: Well, that might be my own opinion on what we should do, and I wouldn't like to say certain things before the executive committee meeting this weekend (necessitated by our registration as a political party; we had been fighting for this, and now we have it, we have to think further). But I can say what these will include. For example, we must control illiteracy and pressure the ruling party to perform. We can hopefully encourage it to adopt parts of our programme for implementation regardless of who gets the credit for it. Our primary concern is to work towards fundamental change. If we put up people for office, our aim is not fundamentally to acquire political office as an end in itself. With regard to elective office, we aim to put men in strategic places where they can render practical solutions to the problems.

Q: After your party was registered, one newspaper quoted you as saying you were prepared to "sell ideas" to the True Whig Party. Is this correct?

A: Yes, but not in monetary terms. Here, "sell" means getting our ideas accepted.

Q: So your aim is not necessarily to oust the True Whig Party from power?

A: Our aim is to bring about revolutionary change wherever possible, and this means with the True Whig Party or in spite of the True Whig Party. This does not mean we are not interested in supplanting the True Whig Party. Our first interest is to contribute to justice and freedom in Liberia, not just to become another True Whig Party. People have had enough of them.

Q: Will you put forward a candidate for the Monrovia mayoral elections?

A: I wouldn't like to think so, but our members sometimes come up with ideas the leadership are often persuaded to go along with. The possibility is stronger in other parts of the country than in Monrovia. Basically, I think that here in Monrovia, the broad masses of people can find their interests represented between the two candidates. I think most people have already decided because their interests are clear. It is so simply that we don't have to tell them which way to vote. Our role is to tell people to identify their interests very clearly. Don't ask me which candidate we recommended. . . .

Q: OK. Now, what lessons did you learn from the events of April 14?

A: First, as we suspected, the people are ready, they have always been ready, and it has been the leadership that's been slow to arise. The basic problem about why the process of change has been so slow is that the people have never been organised, so they have never had the opportunity to recognise their strength. Ants are powerful when they are united.

Q: Do you expect any more such bloody confrontations with the repressive arm of the state?

A: Most people didn't know the extent to which the state was prepared to go with repressive measures. But we know now.

Q: So you will be better prepared?

A: Self-preservation is the first law. We're not violent people. But we recognise that the trigger responds to any finger.

Q: How do you respond to the allegation that PAL is more or less a "front" organisation for some "big shots", some even members of the True Whig Party?

A: We're used to hearing all sorts of things against us. We have survived these, and though we hate to hear it, we shall survive it.

Q: What about this letter* you allegedly wrote to the President from detention? Is what I heard about it true?

A: Yes, I had reasons to do so, and if I was in the same situation I would do it again. I also think we now have a political party as a result of it. Some things are more important than others. Where we draw the line is compromising principles.

Q: Were there any harmful rumours as a result of the letter?

A: Yes, but that is a price one has to pay. One has to stand by one's commitments. There were harmful rumours until people knew why. People were reassured after we came out and began working. The world is interested in results.

Q: And one significant result was the registration of the PPP?

A: Yes. The President needed something to extricate himself. He was looking for straws. To free ourselves, we had to free him. So this was all part of the work. It is sometimes necessary in political activity for someone in leadership to make what appears to be a political retreat.

Q: Would "critical support" be an accurate description of your relationship with the government?

A: Yes, we are a loyal opposition. Our loyalty rests on continued commitment to change, and our loyalty is always with the people. So regardless of what approaches future conditions compel us to take, we'll always be loyal to the people.

Q: How are your relations with MOJA?

A: We identify them as a progressive organisation seeking a pan-Africanist consciousness, extending and expanding support for liberation movements, which is a worthwhile undertaking. Its work in Liberia in raising the consciousness of people has contributed to the political activity one finds in Liberian people today. The main difference, I think, is that we happen to be a political party primarily engaged in solving local problems.

I'm interested by that allegation you made about us being "in-house critics" or a front organisation. Our party leaders have more power than most people in Liberia. If we can generate this ourselves, why would we want to set the stage for others? Of course the ruling class is not monolithic. Some of its members see their interest in contributing to change in Liberia. Some believe they should atone for their crimes. But then, Paul used to be Saul, so what's new?

Q: I'm interested in what you said about "regardless of whatever approaches future conditions compel us to take . . ." What do you envisage that might raise doubt about your loyalty to the people, some of you being incorporated in a True Whig Party government, or what?

A: We have always said that we will make revolution with or without a party. A party is not an objective but a process. If it can't achieve the objective, then we will change the method. We are committed to revolution, and not to a political party. We will have no interest in a party if we cannot contribute to change. Furthermore, the ruling class will determine the conditions under which its attempts to maintain hegemony over the people will be resisted.

"Dear Mr. President: I appreciate the fact that the authorities permitted me to write you this letter.

Sir, permit me to express regrets on behalf of myself and my collaborators and to note the dilemma which we, young people, face. Your thoughts and actions, Sir, based upon experience of things as they have been, as they are and, therefore, as they can possibly be. We, unfortunately, know only the present; we are the new generation — but being young people, our minds are fertile for visions. We want things as we think they ought to be, but we lack the experience of the process by which they have reached this far. This is our problem. Yet, the daily lesson we have learned tells us that we are going nowhere for nothing unless we can rely on the experience and wisdom of men such as you.

After much reflection, I have become convinced that those of us who were so confident about our methods now have every reason to thoroughly re-examine them. We invite you to help us develop a true perspective of the forces we ought to work for and not against. You would be making a lasting contribution to the future of our country. If we, young people, mean much to you then, Sir, the challenge is yours.

On behalf of all of us, I appeal for your fatherly consideration to permit us to utilize our energies in

helping to carry out a meaningful programme of national reconstruction, to heal the wounds, under your direct supervision.

I plead that you constitute all of us into a Special Committee for National Reconstruction. Its duties may include, as you see fit, the awakening of public spirit for the OAU Conference; promoting a nationwide "All Liberians Are One" campaign; reassuring business houses that the events of April 14 are behind us and will not be repeated; and, with the assistance of our associates abroad, a well-ordered public relations campaign to raise our country's image abroad.

We would commit our energies to this, Sir, if you would guide our work whereby we can learn something from you.

It would be fine, Mr. President, if the world can see that unity of purpose persists among the Liberian people and we remain as one nation, under God, indivisible.

We appeal to you for this unique act of statesmanship. There are reasons why you are President and, as I told you once, you are far from being just another African Head of State. As my father used to say, "God made some people, but he created others".

In the cause of the people. Respectfully, G. Baccus Matthews.]

MOJA Head Interviewed

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Feb 80 pp 294-295, 297

[Interview with Dr Togba-Nah Tipoteh, chairman of Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), by WEST AFRICA]

[Text]

Q: What are the characteristics of Liberian society?

A: The dominant section of the ruling class is composed of descendants of ex-slaves from the US. We know how ruthless and inhumane the US slave system was. So it is no surprise to us that many of the slaves were so brainwashed that they adopted the same interests as the slave-masters. So it shouldn't be any surprise that the same voting laws which obtained in the American slave society into the 19th century were enshrined in the Liberian constitution (which, by the way, was written by a white man in the person of Professor Samuel Greenleaf, of Harvard University, that bastion of higher learning in the US which has provided the ideological basis for the exploitation, oppression and repression in the US).

Q: What are the main differences between the Tubman and Tolbert administrations?

A: The principal difference is that the gap between policy and practice is wider in the Tolbert regime. It's just that Tolbert has been talking too much. He has come up with

too many new policies, so the performance gap is wider. This is shown in rising unemployment and falling standard of living. Also, the Tubman family was not nearly as active in ownership of business as the Tolbert family. This makes for a greater degree of conflict of interest. And this means greater prevalence of private interest over public interest.

Q: President Tolbert is current OAU chairman. How well suited is he?

A: It is difficult for Liberia to be credible in foreign policy when its voting laws are more conservative than fascist, racist Rhodesia. Calling for one man, one vote in apartheid South Africa can't be effective when you have no land, no vote at home. Just as there is a huge credibility gap in domestic policy there is a similar gap in foreign policy. You recall the "secret" visit to Liberia by then President Vorster in 1975? Well, the current OAU chairman recently had a visit from Jonas Savimbi of UNITA for a few days early in December, 1979.

Q: Is MOJA a revolutionary movement?

A: Yes. In the sense that in Liberia and in other parts of Africa the dominant system is

working against the interests of the masses. We are, therefore, working to set up a new society in the interests of the masses.

Q: Do you plan to register as a political party?

A: There are no plans as yet.

Q: Why?

A: Being the vanguard of a mass movement, we must pay close attention to the demands of the masses. There is no demand yet to form a political party. Whatever mandate we get will be carried out. We are a political organisation capable of a wide range of political action, some of which might be more potent than action taken by a political party.

Q: What do you mean?

A: The range of flexibility of a political movement is more extensive than that of a political party. A party sets up to run for political office as the principal means of getting power. But we all know that people can hold political office and still not have power. What we are interested in is power for the masses, so we will use whatever approaches necessary at a given time. We review our approaches from time to time, and this will be done at our second Congress in March — that's our second in seven years; the True Whig Party has just held its first congress in over 100 years and technically, it was not even a congress but a convention to re-elect officers.

Q: Are you aiming for national implantation in the long-term?

A: No. In the long-term we are aiming for whatever is necessary which is power in the interests of the masses. We are aiming to lead them there.

Q: What sort of work is MOJA doing now?

A: All our work has a consciousness-raising content in the first place. Secondly, it is characterised by mobilisation for engagement in socio-economic projects and participation in concrete political action against oppression and repression.

Q: What form does the latter take?

A: Demonstrations, work-related action like slowdowns, stoppages, militant action by workers, campaigning against the slave society laws (no land, no vote), international solidarity. For consciousness-raising, the important part is being on the side of workers, farmers and students when they face their day-to-day problems. Confronting management, oppressive school officials, exploitative landlords and landowners, ruthless tax collectors, etc., all raise consciousness greatly. You can make plenty of speeches,

but without concrete action people won't take you seriously. We have a sister organisation called Susukuu (*susu* meaning mobilisation of financial resources by poor people for one of themselves at a time; and *kuu* is a Kpelle word — the most widely-spoken Liberian language — meaning mobilisation of human resources by poor people, as in everybody helping on one man's farm before going on to the next. So the name "Susukuu" is symbolic of the work we do). Susukuu was formed in 1971 and incorporated in 1976. From 1971 it has kept a low-profile as a worker's organisation, and acting as consultants for collective bargaining. It has also conducted intensive research on workers' and farmers' problems. Since most MOJA people work in Susukuu as well, I can just say that we have acted as consultants to the workers of Lamco and Bong mines, Firestone, agricultural and produce marketing workers, students, marketwomen. We have helped in negotiations even more than any union.

Q: What lessons has MOJA learnt from the events of April 14?

A: The principal lessons are firstly that the socio-economic situation had deteriorated far more than we thought to the point where unorganised groups of unemployed people felt that it was better to face the security force bullets than to continue to face rising misery stemming from the underdevelopment of the economy. Secondly, that the state machinery is far more interested in using violence to protect its narrow interests than in using peaceful means for bringing about mass-relevant social change. Thirdly, that the political consciousness-raising and mobilisation work of MOJA showed a greater capacity to successfully exert pressure on the government than we thought it had.

Q: The Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL) called the demonstration but you see that as the fruit of MOJA work?

A: It is true that PAL called the demonstration. But the government realised that MOJA is the vanguard of the mass political movement in the country. The government saw April 14 as an opportunity to crush MOJA once and for all. This is seen in the fact that over 100 MOJA militants were arrested and detained in various parts of the country. Out of the five persons placed on the \$5,000 reward wanted posters, three were MOJA central headquarters staff members. Out of

the 13 national political movement leaders in jail, nine were MOJA central headquarters members. So our resistance was two-fold: first of all to take whatever action necessary to free all those who were illegally detained, no matter where they came from; secondly to take maximum action to assure the continued operation of the various MOJA activities in Liberia.

Another conclusion we drew was that progressive forces around the world are prepared to take very strong action against repression whenever they get to know what is really going on within a given situation. As MOJA provided the world with facts of repression in Liberia, solidarity pressures on the Liberian government came from over 40 different countries.

Q: Was Africa well represented among those 40?

A: Yes, and very strongly. Particularly Ghana and Sierra Leone. We sent people to Europe and they stopped in Ghana and Sierra Leone on their way there and on their way back. It came mainly from students.

Q: What are the current trends in the Liberian economy?

A: In the 1950s and 60s, there was a high-growth-and-no-development-type of economy. In the 1970s the situation has developed to one of no growth and still no development. There has been a slowdown in foreign investment, a marked increase in luxury projects in the public sector. A reasonable example of this is the type of facilities built for the OAU conference. Another is early reconstruction of roads due to very poor maintenance.

Q: What was this "Rally Time" slogan of the government's?

A: That was a one-shot deal which didn't work. It was followed by "humanistic capitalism" in the latter end of the 1970s. I expect it to be followed by "African socialism" in accordance with the need to seem more relevant to the masses' aspirations.

Q: What does MOJA consider imperative with regard to the Liberian economy?

A: Our analysis shows that it is essentially as a result of reliance on foreign investment, trade and aid that we are in a state of underdevelopment. Therefore, to move to a

developed state, we propose disengagement from the dominant international system which influences the flow of investment, trade and aid. Germane to this disengagement is the establishment of democratic institutions which permit mass participation in decisions about work.

In the midst of rising unemployment largely due to the capital-intensive activities of multi-national corporations, we have strongly indicated that the Liberian people mustn't rely on the labour market for solving the unemployment problem. As a concrete move to raise consciousness on this situation, and given the government's continued effective support for the capital-intensive operations of the multi-national corporations, we are pushing for the development of workers' projects that can generate jobs for a large number of people. For example, we are working towards assisting workers' groups in setting up construction companies, workers' communal farms, and garages owned by workers. In the rural areas, we are trying to promote the idea of community ownership of labour-intensive business projects such as the Putu Development Corporation's rice farm in Grand Gedeh County. For the past decade MOJA militants have continued to work in workers' and farmers' projects geared towards reducing unemployment and promoting self-reliance.

© Dr. Togbe-Nah Tipoteh was in 1971 Professor of Economics and chairman of the Economics Faculty at the University of Liberia, as well as director of the Liberian Economic Research Institute, also at the university. He was demoted to associate professor and dismissed as director of the Economic Research Institute "for political reasons" in 1972. He was dismissed from his 1971 position as budget adviser to the president in 1972, reinstated the same year, and finally dismissed in 1973. His chairmanship of the Economics Faculty was taken away in 1973 and he was also fired from the University. After faculty and student protest, he was reinstated in 1974, but was dismissed again at the end of 1974. Since then, he has been working full-time for MOJA and Susukuu, Inc., while serving on the National Rice Commission and sometimes as acting chairman of the Liberian Electricity Corporation. He is described as "one of the handful of Liberian PhD's in economics... who could be earning far more than he does... within the system". He also happens to have been the national tennis champion for the last 15 years — an activity he describes as "one of those petty-bourgeois things".

ELECTIONS OF TWP LOCAL OFFICIALS POSTPONED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The election of officers on the local level of officials of the True Whig Party has been postponed for 30 days.

According to a notice issued yesterday evening by the General Secretariat of the Party it stated that "in the interest of fair-play and to make certain that all True Whig Partisans are able to vote at the primaries in their respective precincts, it has been decided by the Standard Bearer that all Conventions for elections of County and Territorial candidates be postponed for 30 days as of the date published on the schedule for each county and territory."

The notice went on to say that "in order to make the dates clearer in the minds of Partisans, a new schedule will be published shortly.

"Let us ensure mass participation of voting so that those elected will truly represent their people."

The notice was signed by General Secretary Clarence Simpson and approved by National Chairman E. Reginald Townsend.

Conventions were due to begin in four political subdivisions tomorrow and a political fever had begun to grip the areas and aspirants lined by supporters for the big show-down on the convention grounds.

The elections are being held to conform to the new rules laid down by the Party Congress held in Buchanan last year relating to National County and Territorial Chairmen and secretaries.

It was stipulated that "All national, county and territorial chairmen and secretaries shall be full-time, salaried employees of the Party and shall be permanently resident in their respective localities as a prerequisite for election. They shall respectively be elected every four years at the National Convention Quadrennial Congress or County and Territorial Conventions."

Two weeks ago the Party Secretariat announced that more than 60 aspirants had entered the race for Chairman and Secretaries from the 15 political sub-divisions of the country and that more registrants were coming in.

The elections this week are designed to encourage a "more competent and functional secretariat at the county and territorial level," according to a Committee's report adopted at the Bassa Congress. The new officers will maintain within their respective areas a Party Secretariat on a full-time basis in each county and territory in order to monitor the needs of the people and partisans and to keep in constant touch with the partisans and the General Secretariat in Monrovia.

Following the conventions the next action of the Party will be getting partisans to register and obtain Party ID Cards.

Registration should have commenced a week ago but this has been held up due to the delay in having the cards printed. This hurdle should be overcome by today and registration should commence before the week is over, according to an official of the party.

CSO: 4420

NEW SCHEDULE FOR TWP CONVENTIONS ANNOUNCED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 8 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The True Whig Party has announced a new schedule for all county and territorial Conventions which were postponed for 30 days to enable greater participation of the people in every political subdivisions of the country, a release from the Party Headquarters said yesterday.

According to the new schedule, elections for all counties and territorial officials of the True Whig Party will be held simultaneously beginning Friday, February 29, to Monday, March 10, 1980.

The release further added that the elections will be presided over by designated officials of the True Party.

It said all delegates would be elected, and that five delegates from each precinct would attend the local convention. Delegates must not be less than 18 years of age.

Members of the Cabinet, Legislators of the counties and territories, party officials and members of the Executive and Administrative Committees of the True Whig Party from each county and territory would be accredited to participate in the elections, the release concluded.

Meanwhile, Marshall Territory has announced its schedule for local precinct elections.

Mambahn Precinct, February 12, 1980, Tuesday; Charlesville Precinct, February 14, 1980, Thursday; Schieffelin Precinct, February 15, 1980, Friday; Lloydsville Precinct, February 16, 1980, Saturday Marshall City Precinct, February 18, 1980, Monday.

All candidates and Partisans of the Local Precincts are hereby cited to be present at the Elections.

CSO: 4420

TWP WOMEN'S MOVEMENT CHAIRMAN DISCUSSING MOVEMENT'S RULES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 8 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] True Whig Party Women's Movement Interim Chairman, Mrs Pearl Brown Bull, has said that at this point in the history of the Liberian nation, women must extend their influences and talents to more broader sphere both on the local and international levels, in order to make significant contributions to the society and sustained womanhood in Liberia.

Though it is true, she said, that "women who desire to pursue careers to make significant contributions to our society and to carry high the torch of progress and represent true Liberian womanhood are confronted with some men in positions whose attitudes toward us make us insecure in our person, our dignity and our self-respect and is also an affront to the rights of Liberian womanhood," the decision taken at the Burhanan Congress has dawn a new day for women active participation in politics in Liberia. [as printed]

Mrs Bull made the statement last Thursday during a meeting with a cross section of women from the township of Congotown and the City of Paynesward during which time the rules and guidelines of the Women's Movement of the TWP were discussed. Also, the question of the forthcoming elections for national officers of the Women's Movement; registration and the issuance of identification cards featured prominently during the hour long meeting.

The Interim Chairman who was appointed by the Standard Bearer last month in Bentol City during the Congress of the Women's Movement of the TWP warned those women who, according to her, adopt apathetic attitudes toward the Movement and said any woman who engages in such practice will, in her words, be doing a disservice to the party and the nation. Explained her: "Women in Liberia are in the majority and once organized, can out vote anything that is not in our interest."

During the meeting, Mrs Comfort Baker Farhat and Grace Minor were elected to represent Paynesward and Congotown at the forthcoming elections of

the Women's Movement. The meeting brought together over 80 women from the two communities. The Party's Secretariat was represented by the Permanent Secretary for Political Affairs of the TWP Mr Frederick Gbobowollie.

Meanwhile, Mrs Bull and her interim committee will meet with the women of Bentol, Croizierville, Harrisburg, White Plains, and surrounding areas during the course of this week to discuss similar issues.

CSO: 4420

NOJA MORE THREATENING TO STATUS QUO THAN PAL

London WEST AFRICA in English 4, 11 Feb 80

[Two part article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[4 Feb 80, pp 192-195]

[Text] At the main airport of a West African country that is new to you, you wonder how accurate an index of local misery is the degree to which youths fight over your baggage (which you prefer to carry yourself). However, it is not much of an index: Roberts International Airport is 35 miles outside Monrovia, and they jostle physically and verbally, but not more than at Kotoka Airport in Accra, which is little more than a mile from town.

A fast ride to town in a light Japanese car on a nearly completed good road. You note the progression from stick and mud huts to the abundance of corrugated tin in the city, after passing through Payneswade and Sinkor residential areas. You later read part of President William R. Tolbert's declaration on receiving the Family of Man Gold Medallion awarded by the Council of Churches of the City of New York on 31 October 1974: "It is Rally Time in the human Family for a personal outreach from the ghetto flats and the bedrooms of suburban areas to higher planes of living standards. It is Rally Time for a personal outreach of palatial residences in urban areas. It is Rally Time for an outreach of the human spirit from the outposts of human degradation, oppression and social injustice to the strongholds of human freedom and dignity. Oh, I know it takes a whole lot of human sensibility but let there be Rally Time for a personal outreach, of families and of nations, to attain the Higher Heights of a wholesome functioning world society, in which there will exist true human brotherhood." Only "sensibility"?

Meanwhile, you have already noticed the style of the policeman: American-type uniforms, armament, patrol cars, motorbikes and traffic cops, and African-type paunches, sweat and presumably graft. The presumption rapidly becomes certainty as you find yourself being asked for money by uniformed men at every opportunity and with such simplicity that you feel more sympathy than irritation. You have also noticed the big American cars and

the comparatively small Japanese ones. You later recall the American description of their own cars as "gas-guzzlers" when you hear of a rumored imminent price increase to \$2 per gallon in Monrovia. But you know there are people who will continue riding in their big fat American cars. You walk along Broad Street, down Randall Street with all the tailors shops-- someone later says there would be no tailors if all the Guineans were expelled: a similar comment you hear is that Monrovia would not eat fish if the Ghanaian fishermen left, a comment from a Ghanaian which grandly omits the entire Kru (more precisely Kranh) people--and you gradually notice the numerous Lebanese, Syrian or Indian shops and supermarkets. You hear, "They are all over the country, even in remote villages." Later, you see a few Lebanese in Zwedru, which is far from Monrovia (over 300 miles) but is not a remote village.

A youth hands you a cyclostyled piece of paper in the street advertising the first MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa) meeting of 1980. You turn up there and see the MOJA chairman, Dr Togba-Na Tipoteh, give a good speech to the packed hall. He says, among other things, that the President had called 1979 the Year of Responsibility and Accountability, but with regard to the over 100 deaths on 14 April last year what accountability had there been? He says Liberia could participate in the international investigation of alleged child-killing by Emperor Bokassa, but what accountability had there been to the Liberian people for 14 April? MOJA was highly visible during the 14 April period, he says, seeking the release of everybody facing treason charges, and MOJA would always be at the forefront of the struggle. Dr Tipoteh cites the case of the Minister of Education, Dr J. Goddard Blamo, who was forced to admit to the "indiscretion" (the Minister's word) of accommodating a lady friend in a government flat, and how the President went on television to pardon the man: this he contrasts to the case of a youth who was accused of stealing money from the President when the latter was moving through the crowds in the popular shopping area of Waterside and was ordered straight to prison, according to Dr Tipoteh, who says this sort of thing is "unacceptable to the Liberian people."

He says that by 1977 the hopes of more than 50 percent of job-seekers were unfulfilled, and this number was rising, indicating that contrary to the government message about times of prosperity, it was rather a case of increasing hard times. The MOJA chairman said the main issue at hand was the agenda for MOJA's second congress, and that the movement intended to call all its members from all over the country to discuss the progress of MOJA work, in full view of the power center. He also warned the power that "we don't threaten people, but if anybody is coming to our houses, they better know how they're coming." He had earlier mentioned an official of the ruling party lamenting over the 2,000 plus foreigners working in Liberia, and asked, "Who gives them visas?" He said that through hard work MOJA would see to it that the people were no longer fooled by this sort of mystification (not his word since MOJA emphasizes simple language for effective communication from the platform and in its publications).

You later come across the printed version of a lecture called "Rice and Rights" delivered by Dew Tuan-Wleh Mayson of MOJA at the University of

Liberia in 1978. In it, he relies "on facts published by the government to illustrate...the Liberian reality of underdevelopment...The first of these facts relates to the domination of our economy and other aspects of our national life by large, foreign enterprises in close alliance with the Liberian state apparatus. If we stop to examine the characteristics of this domination, we shall find that, first of all, the principal means of production in our country are owned and controlled by large international corporations based in the advanced capitalist countries. Indeed, Liberia holds the dubious distinction of having the largest number of foreign-owned business enterprises in Africa...Five out of every seven business enterprises are foreign-owned...The characteristics of the large foreign corporations in our country are well-known. First, these corporations limit their activities to the exploitation of our raw materials (iron ore, rubber, forestry products). Little or no processing is done in the country since the extraction of raw materials is done to cover the raw materials needs of corresponding industries in the advanced capitalist countries. As a result, manufacturing which represents, by and large, a higher level of production, is limited, accounting in 1974 for only 4.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Second, these corporations have formed economic islands which are not integrated one with one another...Lacking any permanent mutual relations among them, the corporations have therefore failed to have any developing effect on the Liberian economy as a whole...Finally, the huge profits made by the foreign corporations are not re-invested in the enterprises and, even less, in founding new and different industries. Instead these profits are exported to the home countries in the form of rents, dividends, commissions, etc. In 1973, for example, the World Bank estimated that of every dollar earned in the iron ore industry, only 16 cents remains in Liberia.

"The other aspect of our underdevelopment which we want to highlight is our poverty—or more precisely, the poverty of the masses of our people. And again, from government publications, we take the following facts to illustrate the situation: the great majority (over 70 percent of our people) who live in the rural areas are drowning in poverty, barely making it on an income of no more than \$70 per year. Illiteracy is widespread (80 percent). Unemployment is rampant, particularly for young people in the cities. In 1974, the Ministry of Planning estimated that in Monrovia alone at least 15,000 persons were looking for work but could not find it. Finally, our death rate is high, underestimated to be at 21 per 1,000...."

Dew Mayson is chairman of MOJA's Information and Propaganda Committee and Director for Training and Research of Susukuu, Inc., described as a "development organization in the service of poor people in Liberia," and MOJA's sister organization. Susukuu researched and drew up a small-business loans project for the Liberian government (so to speak) which won \$14m worth of World Bank support and which is now under way with the otherwise suspect Susukuu Inc. (see the Putu story below) calling the shots. With a view to organizing small businesses—maximum capitalization of \$50,000 which Mayson feels is rather high—into coherent, cooperative

enterprises, for example grouping carpenters, electricians, masons and builders into a construction company.

From this glimpse of Dew Mayson's, Susukuu's and MOJA's approach, you return briefly to "Rice and Rights:" "By failing to address itself to the problems posed by foreign domination of our economy, the present strategy for economic development denies itself the right to talk about national planning. For what right have we to talk about economic planning in Liberia when we do not own or control the means of production? It is possible, to plan, or try to plan, a locally-based development policy financed out of local resources, but it is impossible to plan development which depends completely on the conditions of foreign demand and foreign capital. An attempt may be made to bring some order into the government investment which accompanies the growth of exports, but this cannot be called planning and still less a development policy. We said earlier that the present strategy for economic development is based on 'bad economics.' It is also based on 'bad politics.' Because, faced with the situation of increasing inequalities of income and wealth (estimated today on the order of 3.4 percent of the people expropriating more than 60.4 percent of the national wealth per annum), the government is alienating a vast majority of the population who tend to dismiss government's development programs as yet another attempt by the 'Big Shots' to dupe them.

'The government replies that through its strategy of rural development it can equitably distribute the fruits of economic growth. However, this argument ignores the well-known fact that the very shape and organization of production itself dictates a pattern of consumption and distribution which is politically very difficult to change. Furthermore, faced with the situation of continued foreign domination and exploitation, what meaning can we attach to the term: 'The Independent Republic of Liberia'? Of course, we continue to have a flag, a national anthem, an army (which some bad boys call a 'burial squad')--all these suggest that we are an independent country. But don't we feel frustrated and humiliated by the fact that the resources of this country are expropriated by foreigners and a small class of Liberian collaborators?

Rice Without Rights?

"The continued obstinate rejection of these essential truths and of the lessons from our own history by those in authority can only mean that there are class interests at stake. Have not our technicians and bureaucrats a clear awareness of the limitations and deficiencies of the present strategy for economic development? The reluctance on their part to confess the obvious only underlines the fact that these elements of the petty bourgeoisie are deriving certain privileges from this bankrupt strategy for development. What ideological arguments therefore can convince them against their obvious class interests?" The rest of the lecture goes on to answer the following questions: "Can we achieve economic development independent of social justice and political freedom? In the words of our topic: Can we have rice without rights in Liberia." You know Mayson's answer.

You later come across a 1979 Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism publication called THE QUIET REVOLUTION, and decide that most of the chapter on commerce and industry is worth quoting for its serenity: "Liberia has achieved continuous industrial and commercial progress in the past 7 years despite serious global economic problems, including the more recent period when the situation in many countries endowed with greater resources either remained stagnant or deteriorated. This is to be attributed to the foresight with which the Tolbert Government has adapted the practice of free enterprise to the realities of an African situation by motivating the people to seek their own improvement and helping them to achieve it.

"The country's investment climate continues to be among the best entrepreneurs can find anywhere in the world. Investment continues to flow in, but the picture is no longer and will never again be a lopsided one of foreign entrepreneurship alone at work.

"Beyond simply sharing profits with the mining and agricultural concessions, the Liberian Government is now actively and directly involved in commerce and industry, investing substantial funds in several enterprises that are either wholly or partially owned by it. A striking example is the acquisition of the multimillion dollar Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC), the major marketer and exporter (in some cases also processor) of the country's agricultural products... Among other ventures operated by the government are the Liberia Rubber Processing Corporation with plants at Gbarnga, Ganta and Kakata; Air Liberia, Liberia Hotels Corporation (owning Ducor International [big and modern, run by the Intercontinental Hotels chain, and well situated on the highest point in Monrovia therefore offering a beautiful view of the city] and Hotel Victoria), the Free Port of Monrovia, the Housing and Savings Bank and the Liberia Sugar Corporation, among others.

Alongside this direct participation in the private sector by the government, individual Liberian entrepreneurship has been highly boosted by the emphasis, in word and deed [the motto of the ruling True Whig Party is "Deeds not words"], which the Administration has placed on Liberianization in employment and by closing certain areas of business to businessmen of foreign nationality.

"No government could demonstrate greater awareness than the Tolbert Government for the fact that the economic development of a country is primarily generated and sustained by the people through their skills and knowledge. In part, the Industrial Policy of the Tolbert Government, is that all industries must discernably utilize to the highest extent possible Liberian manpower at all levels, and contribute to advancing the skills of the already employed and potential labor force through intensive on-the-job training schemes and otherwise. Further emphasis has been put on the maximum utilization of domestic raw materials and products and the optimum usage of available ancillary support in the production and services

sectors of the economy. Import substitution, product diversification and expansion, a strong export orientation due to Liberia's market size, the creation and continuous proliferation of employment opportunities throughout the length and breadth of the nation—these are fundamental pillars of what government conceives as a vibrant and relevant industrial sector that converges in tempo and direction with the concepts of Self-Reliance and Self-Sufficiency at the earliest...."

The chapter ends on this note: "The big advantage Liberia has in having Tolbert as President is that he is a businessman, and he combines political astuteness with business efficiency. He has made several state visits; but on these state visits, he has kept a keen eye on business opportunities for Liberia or for ideas in development that Liberia can adopt."

You later hear a tape-recording of the President's 26 June 1979 broadcast announcing an amnesty for the 14 April "treason" detainees, in which he touches on allegations against members of his family about their business activities in order to reject them as malicious, and to say that nothing forbids members of the President's family from engaging in business as long as the law is respected. The allegations basically deal with conflict of interest arising from the extensive business interests (rice, rubber, timber, fishing) of the Tolbert family.

[11 Feb 80, pp 239-242]

[Text] According to the radio station, 7 January is "celebrated all over Liberia" as Pioneer Day. After the 11 pm news that night, a long commentary takes to task a "misguided" newspaper editorial of that day which wrote that "7 January is the day when the settlers landed in 1821." The government-owned radio commentator patiently explains that there are two complementary sides to the "Pioneers," and this is proved by the fact that King Sao Bosso did not come from anywhere to land on Providence Island, but that he and the leader of the ex-slaves were both pioneers. He points out that Sao Bosso had fought to keep the territory free from "European imperialism," and "came to welcome" the brothers and sisters returning from slavery. A friend snorts in disbelief and says: "They didn't care before but they are preaching this national unity message now because they damn well have to!" Conclusive evidence is furnished by a glossy Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism publication for last year's OAU Summit Conference in Monrovia, entitled BACK-GROUND TO LIBERIA in which you see the following picture caption on page 65: "7 January each year marks the anniversary of the day when the settlers arrived in Liberia and is known as Pioneer Day..." Somebody tells you that this "settler-native" conflict is a thing of the past because there has been so much intermarriage that you cannot tell who is who. Another time, you half-jokingly ask a Liberian friend if she is one of those people who can say that their great-grandfather came from Kentucky. She half-jokingly threatens your face with a cigarette and earnestly explains at length how this thing is no longer a problem except that some people make such a problem out of it.

Ethnic politics cuts both ways. In Liberia, the first period was one of clear-cut settler domination supported once or twice by U.S. military force against "native unrest." There was even a period of color discrimination among the settlers. Tuan Wreh, journalist, academic and official, writes in "The Love of Liberty" (a political biography of the late President Tubman): "Since the mulattos controlled successive Liberian governments from the regime of the First President, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, up to the end of the administration of the Fourth President, James Spriggs Payne, in 1870, they also dominated the masonic fraternal organization and used it as an extension of their political power. When members of the dark-skinned settler group began to clamour for involvement and participation in the running of the government and had become critical of the mulatto-led regime, they were systematically excluded from masonic membership by the rulers of the country... When concerted action at the polls by the dark-skinned settlers and the coming to power of the Fifth President, Edward James Roye, the first dark-skinned settler to hold the presidential office, broke the mulatto hegemony, freemasonry ceased to be the exclusive preserve of the mulatto settlers. Subsequently, admission to freemasonry of people of ethnic background was severely regulated, as neither the dark-skinned nor the mulatto settler groups could ever bring themselves to share leadership roles in the government with the vast ethnic population under their control... Such power-sharing at the top would lead to the rewriting of many rules and to the withering and eventual toppling of the settler group oligarchs..."

The title of Tuan Wreh's book is half of the (now controversial) national motto: The love of liberty brought us here. According to the 1962 census, the Americo-Liberian (settler) population stood at 23,478 out of 998,834 people. This minority domination is used to illustrate the point made by some people that Liberia has been an African version of the U.S. slave society. The second period of Liberian history is the present day when there is the drive for universal suffrage for the whole population. The first major test of the voting laws came with the Monrovia mayoral contest and the independent candidacy of Dr Amos Sawyer, chairman of the political science faculty at the University of Liberia, and member of MOJA. He is reportedly identified as the "native candidate" (although his mother is said to be of settler stock) while his opponent, Mr Francis "Chu Chu" Horton, is similarly identified as the "settler candidate."

Call for Change in Voting Law

"The Broom," newsletter of the Sawyer For Mayor Committee, wrote last October: "It will be recalled that since August when Dr Sawyer announced his decision to run as independent candidate for Mayor, he and all his supporters have been demanding that the voting law be changed. Why? Because the present law is unfair; it is backward. It says that only those who own property can vote, and we know that Liberia belongs to all our people, not only a few property owners. As the campaign for City Hall drew to a close, it became clear to everyone that Sawyer was about to play Muhammad

Ali on Chu Chu Horton. The people had firmly rejected Horton. Everywhere he went, the people told him they were supporting Sawyer. To try and help Mr Horton, the Elections Commission began announcing that only those with property would be allowed to vote. This announcement made the government look bad because as the Sawyer For Mayor Committee told the Elections Commission, people had voted as recently as 2 October without being asked to prove their age let alone to show whether they owned property. How could the same government come 3 weeks later and say that only those with property can vote?..."

The mayoral elections were postponed last November until this June. The President proposed removal of the property clause at the recent True Whig Party convention, and there is expected to be a referendum before June which will approve the removal of this "vexed clause." According to the theory of "two little too late," some people are convinced that however much the government itself sponsors this removal of the property clause, people would be unimpressed, and that Sawyer will win anyway.

This leads to speculation about the next presidential elections in 1983. President Tolbert has said repeatedly that he does not intend to seek party nomination. Some people say he would be smart to quit "while he is ahead." He is praised by some people for introducing liberalism and tolerance into Liberian politics. You hear, however, that President Tolbert faces criticism from the old guard of his party for "letting things get out of hand" by too much tolerance, meaning weakness. This is the natural viewpoint of a socio-political elite unchallenged for over 100 years, until the unavowed nightmare of 14 April. You hear the analysis that Tolbert's liberalism is born of political necessity: he lacks personally the charisma and grand paternalism of Tubman; the power of patronage open to the President and the ruling party cannot today contain political agitation on behalf of the dispossessed (Mr Samuel Jackson, a PAL "Minister," is Director of Prices in the Government; Mr A. B. Tolbert, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said of this, "...look at how prices are rising," meaning that such people should have the rope to hang themselves), and more importantly, cannot contain political agitation by the dispossessed; and finally, Tubman's ruthlessness can find a panicky echo in the government's response to the 14 April demonstration (more than 100 killed, more than 500 wounded) but the fact that the soldiers proved "unreliable"—the police did the shooting—shows that the regime's repressive foundation is weak, and that it is historically called upon to change or disappear. As Dr H. Boima Fahnbulleh pronounces in Cabral-like tones: "Once you bring the people into history, they are there to stay."

Labels for Class Interests

One day, you hear the opinion that the True Whig Party will have to find a "native" candidate for the 1983 presidential elections, if it is to have a better chance of retaining power than that afforded by the normal electoral tactics of incumbent governments. You realize by now that "native"

and "settler" are convenient labels for what are more accurately described as class interests. Contrary to the gradualist "explanation," you feel that the co-option of "native" individuals into the ruling elite through marriage or political patronage cannot obliterate the socio-political pre-eminence of an originally purely "settler" class. People are perhaps first moved along ethnic lines, but in Liberia, these ethnic divisions can easily be perceived along class lines, and "native" therefore comes to be identified with what is acceptable to the overwhelming majority of Liberians.

You decide to launch (perhaps a little mischievously) this long-range speculation: given a serious weakening in influence of the right wing of the True Whig Party and of the left wing of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (now registered as the Progressive People's Party), and given the registration of the MOJA as a party at least 6 months before the presidential elections, how about Mr Gabriel Baccus Matthews as the TWP/PPP candidate against Dr Togba-Nah Tipoteh of MOJA?

In this previously de facto one-party state, the current opposition is made up of PAL and MOJA. PAL was formed in the United States around 1974 and has been operating in Liberia since 1978. It has always intended to become a legal political party. MOJA was formed in Liberia in 1973, and since its first congress in 1976 has been active in workers', students' and some peasants' affairs. It has not had a declared intention of becoming a political party but has been finding itself increasingly identified with PAL. With the emergence of the latter into even more light, there is apparently some rank-and-file demand for MOJA to seek formal registration also. Dr Sawyer's mayoral candidacy is the first major electoral move by MOJA, and once it has contributed to establishing universal suffrage in Liberia, it cannot then leave PAL to reap all the harvest. And PAL is already better known in terms of publicity. Barring the sudden need for immediate recourse to armed struggle. MOJA has to face the populist highs and the financial pitfalls of the electoral road to power.

Willing to 'Sell Ideas'

Meanwhile, PAL is now "legitimate." After receiving final registration, the PAL chairman, Gabriel Baccus Matthews, "disclosed that the PPP was working on programs which will pressurize the True Whig Party to accept certain wrongs and shortcomings in the administration of the country. Mr Matthews warned that if the TWP wanted to stay in power it would have to look seriously at the programs which the PPP advanced and that 'we will sell our ideas to them as long as they are willing to implement them.'" (WEEKEND NEWS, 12/1/80.)

In a special issue of the PAL publication, "The Voice of The Revolution," called "14 April: A YAH" and published not long after the event, you read on page 6: "What do you think of the charge of treason that was brought against the [PAL] leaders?—We believe that President Tolbert added 2 plus 2 and ended up with 5 1/2. After more than a hundred persons were killed and foreign troops invited, the government apparently believed it had to

imagine an offense serious enough to explain its over-reaction. But the very fact that the Tolbert Administration is still around, despite the fact that its officials went into hiding, is proof that nobody wanted to overthrow it... Our concern is not how to overthrow the government, but how to save it from overthrowing itself."

Those last two paragraphs are to suggest that there is something funny about PAL's "revolutionary" stance. There are allegations about PAL's financing, dating from its U.S. stage, suggesting some "big shots" behind it. You remember electoral politics, like modern industry, is capital-intensive. This can be contrasted to the sort of allegations made against MOJA about "Communist" financing--you even come across a slickly-produced pamphlet on "The Communist Threat to Liberia" (to quote the title from memory) with a huge red hammer and sickle printed over a map of Liberia on the cover, suggesting CIA work (some say the spooks transferred their African headquarters to Monrovia after the "loss" of Ethiopia), and which deals more with MOJA and its influence on students than with PAL.

From a MOJA man you hear this allegation that the PAL leadership called the 14 April demonstration "irresponsibly" and ran away from the consequences (see next week's issue for the relevant portions of interviews with Baccus Matthews and Dr Tipoteh). And a central fact about the aftermath of 14 April was the "letter of repentance" written from detention by the PAL chairman. Baccus Matthews has explained that letter in the "14 April: A YAH" mentioned above. He informed the Minister of Justice, Joseph Chesson, on 21 April of his "desire to surrender to the government and of my interest in his effecting arrangements for me to do so." During a stormy interview with the President, Matthews "began to realize that I should not take chances with Dr Tolbert. As such I assured him that I would cooperate." On 24 April, Matthews says: "I spent the day making a realistic assessment of circumstances. I reflected on the possible reasons why the other comrades were being questioned and sent to the Central Prison while I was the only one being kept in isolation at NSA. I did not rule out a freak 'accident' or an 'attempted escape'; I never have reasons to trust anybody. I knew that the President wanted something to help free himself and thereby be in a position to free us since, for many reasons, it was in his interest to do so. I knew how he would attempt to use what I would write. /Yet I realized correctly, though perhaps conveniently, that it would not be as damaging to our people as their losing a leader at this particular stage of our struggle./ [in italics] I decided to write a 'higher heights' kind of letter and 'talk good.' I decided it would be couched in a manner as would minimize the President's embarrassment and save his face while yet being vague enough to preserve our legal interests. Politically, it had to say a lot, but, legally, nothing." You add the emphasis because this helps clarify why some people believe that Matthews is an opportunist. (The "repentance" letter will be published in next week's issue.)

Control by the People

You have got a picture of some ideological confusion in PAL's pronouncements. In an interview with you, Baccus Matthews professes African Socialism. Weeks later, Matthews tells Reuters that "we believe in democratic socialism--greater control by the people over the means of production and a quest for a more egalitarian society." The news agency reports that "Mr Matthews does not think in terms of gaining political power at this stage. 'Our orientation is towards solving problems, not really acquiring power,'" and this corresponds to what he told you. That, however, does not answer the riddle of a "revolutionary" movement which does not yet want to acquire power. At their Gurley Street headquarters, terribly exposed from a defensive point of view, there is nevertheless a "security check" of your body and your bag when you enter. You get the impression of people playing games, albeit serious ones, give the casualties of 14 April.

You readily admit to knowing more about MOJA than PAL, meeting a greater cross section of MOJA people and having the opportunity of seeing some concrete MOJA work outside Monrovia. You readily admit that you have to rely on an hour-long interview with Baccus Matthews, and published statements by him and his organization, and on sifting through rumors and allegations. On this limited basis, you find greater ideological and organizational coherence in MOJA than in PAL/PPP. You discount the government's viewpoint that 14 April "was the direct result of an illegal demonstration designed and executed by PAL and her internal and external collaborators, with rice price issue [as] a convenient alibi. The true intentions of the illegal and disastrous action was to by-pass the ballot box and eventually assure for its perpetrators political power through violence and insurrection" (The Official Account of the CIVIL DISTURBANCE In Monrovia Of 14 April 1979).

You arrive at this tentative analysis: the True Whig Party is now seriously threatened in its over 100-year dominance by the political necessity of universal suffrage. 14 April revealed how acute social tensions have become. The party's right wing will opt readily and myopically for repression. The more intelligent section of the party wants to pursue the liberalization that hopes to undercut radical opposition. PAL is ostensibly a radical opposition but its public stance combines "critical support" for the ruling party with a certain adventurism. MOJA has from the outset adopted a grassroots and workplace approach which is fundamentally more threatening to the status quo. It is in the interests of True Whig Party moderates to encourage a legal "center-left" which on the one hand strengthens their own position against hardliners in their own party, and on the other hand hopes to marginalize MOJA and increase its "illegitimacy" (the government accuses MOJA of importing "foreign ideology" into Liberia). Now, with PAL/PPP already legalized it is not mischievous to imagine a Senegalese-type "solution" to the problems of an entrenched ruling party: limitation by constitutional amendment of the number of legal parties to a "government-approved opposition," leaving out the most threatening opposition.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR REHABILITATION OF GREENVILLE PORT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A contract totalling \$10 million to be financed under a bilateral agreement between the West German government and the Liberian government has been signed between Draggageas ET Travaux Publics, a French company, and the National Port Authority for the rehabilitation of the Greenville Port, which is under the management of the NPA.

The contract was signed last Saturday morning at the NPA head office at the Freeport. Signing on behalf of the NPA were M. Joseph W. Garber, III, Managing Director and P. Clarence Parker, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors. Public Works Minister Gabriel Tucker who is the Chairman of the Bidding Committee signed on behalf of the Liberian government, while R. F. Spreng, Project Manager, signed for Draggageas.

It was learned that the scope of work to be undertaken by Draggageas when completed will improve the vessel turn-around time in Greenville, the infrastructure and existing facilities and accrue tremendous economic benefits for the NPA. The works will include rehabilitation of the breakwater, quay surfacing and installation, parapet walls improvement of the roads, logfields and ramp, and electrical system and supply.

The AGE was informed that when the project is implemented will offer employment opportunities for nearly 800 Liberians and contribute immensely towards accelerating the pace of economic development in Sinoe County as a whole.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, the Chairman of NPA Board of Directors, Mr P. Clarence Parker, made special mention of President Tolbert's concern for the development of this country in order to improve the quality of life and living standards of the people.

He also lauded Public Works Minister Gabriel Tucker for his accelerating role in this direction and made mention of the many significant contributions Tucker continues to make for better Liberia.

Chairman Parker expressed gratitude to the German government for approving the loan assistance for the Greenville Port and disclosed that the French government has agreed to finance the expansion and rehabilitation of the Freeport of Monrovia under a bilateral agreement between France and Liberia.

Describing the signing ceremony as happy day for all those who are to be involved in the implementation of this project, Mr Parker also commended NPA new chief, Joe Garber for the dynamism he has brought to NPA and the positive role is playing in a short time since appointment.

On behalf of his company, Mr Spreng thanked the Liberian government for given them the opportunity to participate in another big project and expressed the hope that the cooperation between Liberia and France will continue to be closer.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

MINISTRY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE GOLD MINING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 29 Jan 80 p 6

[Text] The Ministry of Lands and Mines has launched a massive campaign aimed at promoting the mining of gold in the country.

In a Television interview, the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Carney Johnson said his Ministry would make a nationwide tour to encourage miners to go into this profitable trade in order to boost the economy of Liberia.

He said there were Gold deposits across the country that could be economically valuable to miners. He used the occasion to appeal to small and large scale miners to take advantage of the opportunity.

Commenting on the increase in the price of gold on the world market, Mr Johnson said Liberia could utilize her gold deposits to increase her revenues, noting that Liberia has not developed well the mining of gold on a large scale.

Mr Johnson said his Ministry will help small gold miners who do not have the capital, with tools and equipments and teach them the simple methods of gold mining.

He said although there were gold deposits across the country, his Ministry had identified several major areas including Cape Mount, Lofa, Bong, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties.

Mr Johnson said Government hoped to control the report of gold this year comparing to that of last year.

He mentioned further that gold could be mined on the large medium and local levels depending on capital investment and promised his ministry would work with the United Nations Program to explore the country's gold deposits.

CSO: 4420

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL ALIEN EMPLOYEES BEGINS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 29 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] Rigid implementation of the Labour Practices Law of Liberia against illegal alien employees in the country who are continuously rendering difficulties to Liberians in the employment industry has begun, Labour Minister Estrada Bernard disclosed here this week.

According to Minister Bernard, the crack down comes as a result of the escalating problems his Ministry and Liberians have and continue to encounter with regards to the thousands of illegal alien employees who are gainfully employed in the country thus creating a high proportion of unemployment among semi and skilled Liberian workers.

Mr. Bernard made the pronouncement during a press conference at his Ministry last week during which time he also laid specific emphasis on the hundreds of African aliens in Liberia that are gainfully employed but are not complying with the labour practices law of the country.

Said he: "these aliens deliberately refused to come into the Ministry of Labour to register and obtain work permits upon entering the country despite our continuous pleas both through the mass media and their respective Envoys accredited near this capitol." Bernard believe that the number of illegal employment in Liberia is increasing daily and some definite step must be taken now to curtail this practice, adding, "we Liberians are friendly people but, this does not mean we will sit idly by and allow aliens to infringe on preferential privileges of Liberians."

He noted that "these undesirable aliens" attempt to go into areas of employment which forced Liberians out of jobs citing as an example the tailoring market which is, at present, dominated by African, Asiatic, and European aliens. Noted he: "the allowing the aliens to reside in a host country is a privilege and not a right, therefore, they must at all times abide by the existing laws of the country involved," saying where they failed to comply, government has the right to declare them undesirable aliens. Bernard concluded by stating that his Ministry will spare no effort in rigidly enforcing and implementing the labour practices laws of Liberia.

BRIEFS

COMMODITY PRICES FROZEN—Monrovia, Feb. In order to give full effect to the newly established Price Commission by the President of Liberia, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation has with effect from today put a freeze on prices of all commodities. Announcing this to the press today, Deputy Minister David M. Farhat, said that the freeze on all prices takes immediate effect to give the Price Commission the opportunity to review existing prices in order to determine any future prices increase. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation is requesting that hereafter all or any request for price increase should be directed to the Chairman of the Price Commission at the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation. [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 8 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MALI

BRIEFS

PRISONERS RELEASED--Former Capt Malick Diallo, condemned to life at hard labor in 1972, as well as 12 other prisoners were released through a presidential amnesty order, the Malian government announced on 9 February. Diallo belonged to the team of 14 officers who overthrew former President Modibo Keita on 19 November 1968. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 80 p 5]

PLO OFFICE--Khartoum Feb 12: Mali has agreed to the opening of a Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Mali reported the Palestinian News Agency yesterday. President Musa Traore of Mali who is currently on visit to Syria told (PLO) Chief Yasser Arafat about his country's consent to a PLO office in Mali.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Feb 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL: INCOMPETENCE WILL LEAD TO DISMISSAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Our FRELIMO Party and our people's government have already drawn general guidelines for various sectors in the life of the nation. At various times the party leadership has examined the specific situation of many work places and has drawn specific guidelines for them.

Recently, president Samora Machel, our country's highest leader, visited several locations, and he has offered guidelines for the resolution of the problems he observed.

An important point should be mentioned here: it is that no sector, school, department, factory or state farm can, or should, simply wait for "special" directives. It is not acceptable for any workplace to take refuge in the excuse that it has not received specific guidelines, "special" directives from the party and government, to justify its shortcomings, from incompetence to laziness, from paternalism to liberalism, in resolving its problems.

It is a sign of political incompetence not to be able to take each directive of our party and our leaders, and extract what is useful for our specific sector.

President Machel was very clear about this: incompetence and incapacity will lead to dismissal. Dismissal will not be limited to cases of indiscipline.

In a nurse, incompetence is manifested in failure to follow medical orders, in a poor understanding of sanitary practices. Incompetence in a plant director takes a different form; it could be an inability to plan the consumption of raw materials for a month or a year or more, an inability to look ahead to where the plant will be 2 years from now, what it could be 5 years from now.

The principal of a school is incompetent if he cannot interpret party guidelines and transmit them to his teachers, who are responsible for the education of the New Man; at a port, incompetence is seen in delays in handling shipments, which could affect several other sectors.

Hence we must foster competence. To be competent is to act quickly and efficiently, to achieve quality in production. On the other hand, quality in production is wasted if the product does not then reach its destination quickly enough. Nor is there any point in producing quickly if the product is of poor quality. To be efficient is to know how to pass on one's knowledge, and how to apply the party line correctly.

In every factory, every department, every school, every state farm, we must properly adapt the party and state guidelines, particularly those presented recently by President Machel, to our particular locations and circumstances.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL SCORES WORKERS' INACTION, LAZINESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique reaffirmed last Tuesday the need to combat laziness and banditry during his visit to the PROTAL Company.

"You need rice, don't you? And what else do you need? Peanuts, right? Let's start with food items.

"What is lacking? Rice, peanuts, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, bananas, milk, tomatoes, greens, cabbage. Do you want us to buy all that? Do you want us to buy all that and sell it to you? Where are we going to buy these things?

"Do these products come down as rain, or are they produced? They are produced! Now, you want the state to buy these things for you, right? First, it has to buy boats. Twenty boats, 20 boats of 100,000 tons each, to go around the world, to go to the U.S., Brazil, Soviet Union, China, to go begging. Is this what you want? How much does a boat cost? With the money for one boat, we can build 10 buildings. With the money for one boat, we can buy 500 tractors. With tractors, we can produce rice, bananas, cabbage, greens, tomatoes, onions, garlic, corn, peanuts.

"To buy boats for begging, for soliciting, to go around to solicit and hire sailors. You are not sailors, are you? Then, I have to find sailors as well.

"Can't you plant rice in Infulene? In Infulene, there is a lot of water running off to sea. Why don't you take advantage of this water? Why don't you buy machines and plant cabbage and other products? Don't you want to do that? What was independence for? Wasn't it for you to work? Look, at the end of this visit, I shall convoke a large meeting.

"But at this meeting, one must find solutions. And first of all, solutions about the bandits. Are there or aren't there bandits? There are thieves, right? Many thieves. You have to provide solutions."

"How can we bring you these products? How can we do it with these bandits? At the next meeting, you will not be able to say that there is no rice, there is no corn, no peanuts, no bananas, there is no cabbage, no onions, you just cannot say this. You must come and tell the government, this is what we want, we want to produce.

"There is no need for you to go begging. Let's suppose each of you has 20 cashew trees. How many cashew trees would we then have? How many bags of cashews would we have each year? We would be able to provide cashews for the factories, we could build more factories for this.

"To stand in line, think about it, you, the Mozambican people. A line to buy tomatoes, cabbage, greens, garlic. To line up to buy chicken. Is it so difficult to raise chickens? Let us say it openly, we are not organized yet. Now, when you attend important meetings, ask: Say, we want to be well organized to end hunger, we don't want to be lazy. Correct?"

"The lazy ones are not answering any longer, they are silent. Thank you, my friends, we must work assiduously to solve our problems."

CSO: 4401

NEW MENTALITY NEEDED TO ELIMINATE UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] To overcome underdevelopment means to eliminate hunger, nakedness, disease, ignorance and illiteracy. To do this we must create heavy industry and mechanized agriculture; we must quickly develop the productive forces in our country. This is the enormous economic effort we must undertake to overcome underdevelopment once and for all in Mozambique by the end of the 1980's.

But to overcome underdevelopment also means to eliminate the mentality and the attitude of underdevelopment instilled in many of us by colonialism.

We can build factories, but will we have achieved our goal if the worker falls asleep at his machine or comes to work drunk? Will it be of any use to mechanize agriculture if the peasant does not understand the value of organized collective production?

How can we direct the economic process correctly, if our government is manacled by bureaucracy, laziness, conservatism and apathy?

These are questions that merit thoughtful reflection, reflection invited by President Samora Machel's recent speech in the city of Beira and several other speeches delivered this week in a series of visits in the nation's capital.

To overcome underdevelopment, we must uproot from our midst everything that stands in the way of development, progress and the well-being of our people. Disorganization, indiscipline, indolence, negligence, incompetence and irresponsibility are incompatible with the construction of socialism. If we are to be assured of victory, it is essential to combat relentlessly all these negative manifestations, wherever they appear.

This is the purpose of the present offensive. This is the present stage of our struggle. Everywhere, and above all within the government and the state sector of the economy, this offensive must be launched immediately. This is how we will insure increased production and productivity, how we will improve the quality of our products, how we will improve the efficiency of our services. It is in this struggle that we will be transformed. This way, and only this way, will we overcome underdevelopment.

SOVIET VESSELS STRENGTHEN FISHING CAPACITY IN JOINT FLEET

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the port of Maputo, the Soviet firm SOBVRIBFLOT, a participant in MOSOPESCA (Mozambique-Soviet Joint Fishing Company, Ltd), delivered four fishing boats of the SRTM type as its contribution to the constitution of the fishing fleet of the joint enterprise.

This act was cemented with the signing of an acknowledgement of receipt. The director of MOSOPESCA and the vice president of the Soviet fishing enterprise spoke on that occasion. Also present at the signing were Antonio Branco, our country's secretary of state for fishing, and Anatol Runek, representing the fishing industry for the Soviet government, as well as crew members of the MOSOPESCA fishing fleet.

The Mozambique-Soviet enterprise now has eight fishing vessels, four of which have been provided by the Mozambican party, EMOPESCA State. It will devote itself to supplying fish for the domestic market and shrimp for export.

Created last April, the company is headquartered in Maputo. The Mozambican government holds 51 percent of the stock. The eight ships constituting the MOSOPESCA fleet are expected to catch 6,000 tons of fish and 1,000 tons of shrimp annually.

According to an official of the company, this is the first step in establishing industrial fishing. Previously, the small fishing concerns did not have the infrastructures to devote themselves to this type of maritime exploitation.

Another purpose of the company is to conduct studies to determine the maritime resources in Mozambique's territorial waters, which will contribute greatly to the rational use of our maritime potential and to the development of our economy.

Regarding the role of the fishing enterprise in training national cadres, it was announced that although the crews of the fishing vessels will be mixed at first, the Soviet sailors will gradually be replaced by Mozambican crewmen as they complete their training.

6362
CSO: 4401

READER COMPLAINS OF POOR AIRLINE SERVICE: REPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] "We don't just carry passengers on our planes; we carry solidarity."
[Airline slogan].

Lichinga. We finished our work. We looked forward to seeing the family and resuming interrupted activities in Maputo.

Flights canceled. Problems with fuel supplies. We understood. We waited a week. We waited 10 days. Anxiety. Insomnia.

Finally, 6 November 1979. To the airport at 0940 hours. The plane is to leave at about 1040 hours.

"Ladies and gentlemen, your plane is scheduled to arrive at 1200 hours. Do not leave the airport facilities pending further notice."

Collective groan.

Nothing to drink in the small bar. A little bread and jam, not enough to go around.

At 1205 hours. "Attention, all passengers for Maputo. The plane's arrival is confirmed for 1240 hours."

"Oh! Why didn't they let us go back to the city to eat?"

At 1230 hours, we finally leave Lichinga. We rub our hands. This time we are really...

In the air: "We are sorry to inform our Maputo passengers that they will have to deplane in Tete. The plane will proceed to Nampula, and will return for them in Tete at 1730 hours."

We get off the plane. Hot. Hungry. Anxious. Crying children. Hungry and thirsty.

Buses to the city? Nothing of the kind. Explanation from DETA personnel? Of course not. Something to eat during the wait? No way.

Some passengers are lucky. They know so-and-so who lives in Tete. Some guy offers us a lift.

Disillusionment. We all go into the city. Nothing to eat. Snack bars closed. The cooks have all gone home. No, you can't help yourselves. Soft drinks? No, only meals.

We scrounge some boiled potatoes at the modest home of a poor but generous worker.

At 1630 hours. "Maputo passengers should report to the boarding lounge."

Still hot, still hungry. More children crying or taking refuge in sleep. Hunger and thirst.

At 1815 hours the plane takes off for Maputo!

We would ask: What is DETA's role in cases when the itinerary is changed? What responsibility does it have to provide food for passengers who have been on its hands from 0940 hours to 1730 hours? What is DETA's role as an airline company that should excel in courtesy and attention to the public, citizens and foreigners?

It seems to us that the DETA slogan is not consistent with my story here. B.S.

Editor's Note: For about a month, we have tried unsuccessfully to reach the Maputo airport by phone, No 732937 (Flight Chief) and No 733381, extension 202 (Airline Operations), in order to obtain information regarding the problem described by reader B.S.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

'VCEA' TERMINATED--According to Carlos Cardoso, Mozambican press correspondent in Salisbury, the "Voice of Quizumba" has stopped broadcasting from Rhodesian territory since last Friday. According to the same source, the cabinet of the British governor, Lord Soames, announced yesterday to the official Mozambican delegation in Salisbury that the so-called "Voice of Free Africa" has stopped broadcasting from Rhodesia. Representations had been made to British authorities since the signing of the Lancaster House agreement, asking them to put a stop to the activities of this broadcasting station of the racist regime which was especially created to slander and destabilize the Mozambican state. Its programs were broadcast from Radio Rhodesia studios and were beamed to Mozambique through a system of transmissions located in the zone of the frontier with our country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 80 p 1]

CHURCH ATTENDANCE DOWN--Church attendance has fallen 80 percent among Roman Catholics in Mozambique, according to a report to the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference plenary session in Pretoria. The commission noted that open hostility was shown among Mozambique citizens at South African mines if they attended Mass.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

GELDENHUYS SAYS WAR ESCALATING, GIVES STATISTICS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Stepped-Up War; but SWAPO Deaths Are Rocketing"]

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

Holding a sheaf of papers in his left hand, stamped "secret", South West Africa's supreme military commander, General Jannie Geldenhuys, briefed the country's military correspondents, all of them in attendance hearing that despite substantial successes in the bush warfare, infiltration in the last months of 1979 and in the start of 1980, was still being stepped up. In fact there was an increase of infiltration from across the Angolan border, the General said.

It was the first time in a

long period that military correspondents faced the supreme military commander. He said that since the announcement of his review of the security situation, there was a sort of emotional awakening, an expectation that he would disclose great events, or scoops, as newspaper call them.

However, this was not the case and he had not prepared a document for release in his review of the security situation, but would take his cues from a report he had filed to Headquarters in South Africa.

General Geldenhuys said that despite the relative weak position of the Swapo fighting forces, the movement still had the ability to infiltrate the country, to plant landmines, to blow up telephone lines and to kill headmen.

There was a new tendency noticeable the General

said, and he would like to point out this propensity. Since the start of 1980, Swapo had escalated its activities. At the same time, strike groups were appearing in greater numbers. It was difficult to cite precise figures but whereas in the past they came in small groups it could be seen that groups, consisting of up to 100 men, were crossing the border, then breaking up while inside South West Africa. He added, a group after break-up could number up to 40 men.

General Geldenhuys ascribed the continued activities to Swapo's disappointments of 1979. It was making an all-out effort to regain the lost prestige, caused by the blows its fighting forces suffered during 1979 which was a particularly successful year for security forces. Whereas for example, in 1978, the security forces recorded 10 insurgent deaths a month, that figure rocketed in 1979 to 80 per month.

Statistics available indicated, General Goldenhuys said, that during 1979 contacts between Swapo and security forces increased by 100 percent, and of that percentage, the Defence Force initiated 85 percent of the contacts.

The remainder was initiated by the insurgents. Currently statistics showed that the losses of the security forces were 3 against 100 of the enemy, a proportion which the General described as sound. Those were points of encouragement to him.

Yet, General Geldenhuys said, there were also aspects of disappointment. The long range fire directed by the enemy on Katima Mulilo on Wednesday night, August 23, 1978 was a disappointment, when a rocket killed 10 South African soldiers. Yet, after that tragedy, action was taken and today Caprivi was clear of insurgents. Very successful operations were launched in that area and he could say that since that attack there was no terror activity in the Caprivi. Another point of disappointment, was the infiltration in the early part of last

year into central South West Africa leading to the murders of a number of white farmers, a grandmother and children. Yet another point that grieved him was the adverse publicity the Defence Force had enjoyed in regard to poaching in regions of South West Africa. The General also cited the Lewin case (a rifleman who died of exhaustion after forced drill).

North of Grootfontein 20 percent of all troops deployed were South West Africans and the figure was even higher south of Grootfontein. The South West African Army was growing. General Goldenhuys cited a few facts to illustrate the development of South West Africa's fighting machine. At the following places there was now stationed a battalion: Tsumkwe in Bushmanland, Mpuche in Caprivi, Omega in East Caprivi, Rundu in Kavangoland, Olus near Ondangwa, Opuwe in Kariboland and of course Battalion 41 in Windhoek. Apart from these battalions, South West Africa had an established number of commando units, as well as a coloured and Baster component.

All of those units had done duty or were busy doing duty in the operational area, he said.

The South West African soldier had made a conspicuous contribution to cooperation with his counterpart from South Africa, and to mutual understanding.

In 1978 a highlight in military operations was the attack at Cassinga on the bases Vietnam and Moscow. The highlight of last year in his opinion, was the general conspicuous improvement in security operations. Last year Swapo's fighting forces had to experience that its average of 10 insurgents per month killed for the previous year had escalated to 80 per month. Not only were security forces activities responsible for this escalation in the number of dead guerrillas, but Swapo's logistics had collapsed to a very large extent in 1979.

General Geldenhuys said although he had to say that there was for Swapo's fighters a food shortage in certain regions, he also had to admit there were regions where insurgents did not experience a food shortage.

SAM NUJOMA REPORTED WANTING CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

MR SAM Nujoma would like to sign a ceasefire agreement. This information has come from circles close to General Prem Chand, UN Commander to SWA, reports Mr Angel Engelbrecht of Die Republieke from Lusaka.

Mr Engelbrecht yesterday had exclusive talks with General Chand. He said that the talks in Luanda and Lusaka were carried off in a spirit of goodwill, but wouldn't comment on the rumour of Mr Nujoma's new attitude towards a ceasefire.

General Chand said that he sees his mission to Africa as one where everybody involved

has to co-operate in order to have a successful outcome. So far General Chand has had talks with the authorities in Luanda and Lusaka, and in both of these centres conferred with delegations of Swapo under direction of Mr Peter Nannenba, military leader of Swapo.

During yesterday's talks with the Zambian Government, Professor L Goma, Zambia's Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, referred to the coming session of the National Assembly which starts on March 4.

Professor Goma explained at some length to General Chand and his team what he thought the authority was that

the National Assembly exercised. He said that while talks are continuing about a possible international settlement for SWA, a proclamation has been issued vesting certain authority in the so-called Administrator General and the so-called National Assembly.

Developments such as these, said Professor Goma, is clearly not beneficial to peaceful negotiations. It is in fact disregarding the Security Council's Resolution 439 of 1978.

The creation of a government structure under the control of elements guaranteed by South Africa, will exclude participation from the side of Swapo, Professor Goma said.

CSO: 4420

'OBSERVER' CRITICIZES RIRUAKO, GOVERNMENT, 'TRIBALISTS'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Feeble Clinging to Meaningless People"]

[Text]

We have been keeping a low profile, or should one rather say silence, about the sectarian, amusing little in-fights of the tribalists in our country. We observed and had to read boring columns of newstype, about a fight in the ranks of what was called by these newspapers the Herero "nation". The Herero-speaking citizens interest us only insofar as they are members of the greater people of South West Africa, and for that reason, we said nothing.

If however, the flimsy Turnhalle alliance ever had a troublemaker in its ranks, the name of that man is Kuaimo Riruako. Here is a man ill-equipped to be a dictator of a particular language group and even more ill-equipped to be a political leader of stature. Yet, he acts in a very arbitrary manner and with an air as if he is immune to attack and to great upheavals of political development. Kuaimo Riruako is there on account of the protection afforded him by the white soldier and the treasury of the white man; he is there because Pretoria still feebly clings to the belief that this sort of tribalist is the key to South West Africa's solution, not knowing that the Herero-speaking section of the nation has people far greater in stature, nationalists in the true sense of the word and people with vision.

We do not love Mr Johannes Karuaithe who has been ousted by Kuaimo Riruako, yet Mr Karuaithe hails from a different background, for at least he can claim to have been more closely involved with the right of the South West African citizen to express himself and to reap the fruits of his country, provided he is prepared to put something back into his country. At least Mr Karuaithe had a close association with the late Mr Clemens Kapuuo, and although we resented Mr Kapuuo's politics in most aspects, he was a man who exacted respect, and above all, a man of complete dignity.

Mr Dirk Mudge will find out that the bigoted Mr Riruako is going to cost him and his system dearly, no matter whether next week, the Turnhalle Alliance paper will come with a great thunderation to tell South West Africa how wrong we are, and how fatal the political cause of the Windhoek Observer. We scoff at such views, knowing the righteousness of our cause, nationalism, unity, a country standing under one flag, with civilised standards and not tribal customs as the guidelines.

A tribalist is something godly in the eyes of Pretoria. Pretoria has failed since time immemorial to realise that the tribalist is going to be its undoing and that of the white man, which to the sub-continent of Africa will be an unspeakable tragedy.

Key tribalists are living in luxury, are being paid tens of thousands of Rand annually; in this town married women, struggling to assist their husbands in doing a job, must pay exorbitant taxes to provide for black limousines and if it has, as we have so often said, served a purpose or could have lead to our fulfillment and our destiny, we would have said incur the expenditure.

Why must Pastor Ndjobu's black Mercedes be used to drive to a private meeting, a State car, with State-paid soldiers to protect him? Why must more than a dozen Chevrolets and other cars, paid for by the State, take two so-called "leaders", one of the Damara-speaking people and one of the Ovambo-speaking people, to Terra Bay for an excursion of feasting, leisure, drinking and eating? And are these people paying a cent of income tax?

We are sick of the nonsense that is being told to the South African press of a Geelbool Kasche running 600 km to meet a Dr Kurt Waldheim at Grootfontein, while 80 seasoned reporters stood at a loss as to where he would land, while this Bushman with his ability to track game, knew exactly where the Viscount of Dr Waldheim would touch down.

Nonsense, because the Air Force flew him there at the expense of the white taxpayer, and again, if the taxpayer could have benefitted, it would have been a different matter.

We speak of the revolutionary black youth but they are not revolutionary solely on account of white politics; no, the tribalists in their wonderland and with their callous indifference to the fate of those they are supposed to care for, are feeding the flame of the revolutionary cause in the hearts of these young men and women.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OVAMBO HOME GUARD DISCUSSED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 80 p 22

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

There is increasing anti-police among the population of the north with regard to certain deeds perpetrated by the so-called Ovambo Home Guard, which, for those not in the know, is a quasi-police force in the employ of the Ovamboland Government, headed by DTA leader, Pastor Cornelius Ndjaba.

It was reported this week that the Home Guard, in the area of Ukwambi in Ovamboland, fired on and subsequently burned out the house of Mrs Hileni Namalambo, after having chased the occupants from the property.

Mrs Namalambo incidentally, is the mother of top Swapo official, Mr Axel Johannes, who is presently in detention under emer-

gency Proclamation AG 26.

Unfortunately it is not always easy to obtain confirmation of this form of intimidation, which according to Ovamboland residents, is the order of the day in the north. And although I was able to obtain no official confirmation of this latest incident, residents of the place, assured me that the report was a factual one.

It is not known whether steps have been taken against members of the Home Guard as a result of this incident, but it is more than evident that there has to be some sort of "clean-up" campaign in the ranks of the Home Guard.

All too frequently there are announcements of Swapo intimidation, particularly in the northern regions of

the Territory, but similar acts on behalf of political factions dependent on the status quo, are hidden under a blanket of silence. And this should not be so. Whether the culprits in these cases happen to be Swapo supporters, or supporters of the DTA, or whatever political group, they should be taken to task for taking the law into their own hands.

And neither will this sort of action help to win the war. Reports from residents of the north indicate that they would rather give succour to a Swapo insurgent than accommodate a member of the Home Guard - and it is precisely because of these incidents that this situation has arisen.

ANOTHER 18 SWAPO TERRORISTS REPORTED SLAIN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

ANOTHER 18 Swapo terrorists have been killed by SA and SWA security forces during contacts since Monday, SWA Command announced today.

This brings the rocketing total of Swapo terrorists killed in action this month to 77, according to a statement released by Brigadier Pieter Bosman, Second-in-Command of SWA Command.

Eight terrorists were killed when security forces laid an ambush on an escape route while another group of soldiers were following up terrorist tracks from south to north in the direction of the cut-line in the operational area.

Another 5 terrorists were shot after information was received from the local population that there were terrorists at a water hole. Fourteen terrorists were found, and in an attack 5 were killed. The rest fled.

In the course of a follow-up operation, 5 terrorists, who had taken shelter, were killed.

Brigadier Bosman's statement reads:

● The security forces were in the process of following up terrorist tracks from south to north in the direction of the cut-line. Other security forces

laid an ambush on the escape route in which the terrorists walked. In the ensuing exchange of fire 7 terrorists were killed. After the ambush had been sprung, the security forces searched the area and came across a seriously wounded terrorist. Notwithstanding immediate medical attention, he died.

● Information was received by the security forces from the local population that there were terrorists at a water-hole. The security forces hurriedly proceeded there and came across a group of about fourteen terrorists. An immediate attack was launched in which 5 terrorists were killed. The rest of the group succeeded in escaping across the border.

● In the course of a follow-up operation, the security forces came across a place

where terrorists had taken shelter. An immediate attack was launched and after a short exchange of fire 5 terrorists were killed.

Brigadier Bosman also said a group of terrorists were active in the Kaokoveld. Two terrorists who were killed 80 km south of Opuwa on Sunday were part of this group. In the same area four civilians were killed in a landmine explosion on Monday.

He reiterated the view of General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, that terrorists were busy moving in further than the 50 km zone south of the border.

He said there was no indication that the terrorists were using the Kaokoveld to get to Outjo.

It seemed as though something was brewing between Unita and the MPLA in Angola, Brigadier Bosman said. The refugees who had come across the border earlier this week had not confirmed any fighting. They were only afraid of fighting. The MPLA forces at Calais had not been attacked, he said.

BRIEFS

CLEMENS KAPUUNO CASE REVIVED--Windhoek: Political dissension in the ranks of the Herero-speaking citizens has again brought to the fore the assassination of Mr Clemens Kapuun, early on the evening of March 27, 1978. In the presence of eight people that Sunday night, Mr Kapuun was the target of two assassins, both of them firing, with two Tokarev 9mm bullets striking the target, one of them with fatal results. The assassination will be a topic of discussion in the leadership ranks of the Herero-speaking people soon. Various witnesses said under oath that they had seen the two assassins while others related that a light blue pick-up, probably a Chevrolet with two men waiting in the drivers cabin, had waited for the assassins. Precisely a month later, a detective of the forensic laboratory in Pretoria waited for the arrival of a Boeing civilian airliner from Windhoek, and took from the Captain (flight SA 744) a spent Tokarev which was compared with the six shells picked up at the site of the assassination. The result was negative. Swapo assassins were undoubtedly the killers, but, and this is the mystery, was it an assassination or an execution that was arranged? [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 31]

SWAPO DETAINEES NAMED--Windhoek: Security Police, under lieutenant Pat King, yesterday arrested the occupants of the Swapo headquarters on Thursday evening. According to a Swapo spokesman, the Security Police took the keys of the Swapo offices, and are holding onto them. The five men arrested were taken into custody in terms of emergency Proclamation AG9. The five men are Mr D. Diamanus, Mr J. Ouses, Mr B. Simon, Mr Martin Boois, and Mr Hewat Beukes of Rehoboth who was also taken into custody. According to the Swapo spokesman the Security Police also confiscated large quantities of documents, and some of the Swapo men were seen leaving the building with folders under their arms. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Feb 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

ARAB DELEGATION BRIEFS KOUNTCHE ON MIDEAST 'DETERIORATION'

AB221410 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Feb 80 AB

[Text] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received the Libyan Ambassador to Niger His Excellency Bokhari Hamouda, and an Arab League Delegation led by Mr Rashid Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates. The delegation also includes the Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr (Faruk al-Sara), and an Algerian diplomat, Mr (Mohammed al-Arabi Dacharu). Mr Bokhari Hamouda did not make any statement to the press after the audience.

The leader of the Arab league delegation, Mr Rashid Abdallah, said the purpose of their mission is to inform the African heads of state about the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. He said: [begin recording]

['Abdallah] We are an Arab league delegation. We represent the kings and heads of state of the Arab countries. We have had the honor to be received this morning by the Niger head of state. Our mission is one of information. We are here to inform our African brothers that after the normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations, the situation has deteriorated and that the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt has contributed nothing to the Arab cause. On the contrary, it has created an explosive situation capable of creating more problems and complications in the development of the Middle East problem.

[Question] What other problem remains unsolved, apart from the normalization of the Israeli-Egyptian relations?

[Answer] Apart from the normalization of the Israeli-Egyptian relations and its negative consequences in the Arab world, we also discussed with the head of state the issue of Arab-African cooperation, which we Arabs consider a cornerstone of our common future and to which we attach great importance. We also expressed to the head of state our desire to continue to strengthen our dialog in the interest of the consolidation of the Arab-African cooperation. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

CHANGES IN LIST OF CANDIDATES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] Here are the changes which have been made to the original list of election candidates, printed in the HERALD on January 22:

National Front of Zimbabwe: Enock Chiwa and Gibson Mabaya will not stand as candidates in the Victoria electoral province.

United African National Council: Jones Gondo and Enos Mutseta will not stand as candidates for Victoria. They are replaced by H. Mundowafa and C. Mhembere, both previously named as reserves.

The following, who were named as reserves by the UANC, will not stand as candidates:

Manicaland: Wilfred Masenda, Clement Kanengoni, Norah Maraire.

Mashonaland Central: Petros Mandizha, David Chinyanga, Joel Chikanya, Henry Mhandu.

Mashonaland East: Fredy Karadzandima B. D. Mandizvidza, Isaac Mawokomatanda.

Mashonaland West: Joseph Dhlamini, Cornelius Chiriga, Silad Chigwende, Verengai Makaranga, Dopera Dabulamanzi.

Matabeleland North: Edward Gobvu, Harry Musesengwa, Stephen Tachiona, Phibeane Majokwere.

Matabeleland South: Cephas Malikongwa, Timothy Mbuya, Philemon Phiri, Samson Mharadze.

Midlands: Hersias Makura, Anthony Chirwa.

Victoria: Dennis Chinomwe, Sunamisai Mlambo, Samuel Ngwere.

United People's Association of Matabeleland: Joseph Mgwena and Mandla Moyo will not stand for Matabeleland North. Peter Mdhlovu and Elizabeth Khumalo will not stand for Matabeleland South.

Zimbabwe African National Union: In the Manicaland electoral province Oliver Saunyama and R. Murapa will not stand as candidates. They are replaced by M. Gurira and L. Guramatunhu.

Mashonaland East: Absalom Ngoro and E. Sithole are replaced by M. J. Mudzi and W. Marimo.

Mashonaland West: Stephen Mariga is replaced by T. Dlamini.

Matabeleland North: Peter Musiyiwa and Morrison Chongwe are replaced by J. Matambo and G. L. Rangwani.

Midlands: Joseph Takawira, Ramingio Kunato and Aaron Mtero are replaced by R. A. Gumbo, J. V. Taderera and H. Makoni.

Victoria: B. T. Vudzijena and Inos Charumbira are replaced by H. Hamadziripi and C. P. Mandizvidza.

Zimbabwe Democratic Party: The following, who were named as reserves, will not stand as candidates:

Manicaland: James Mhlanga, Charles Gumbo, James Mukosera.

Mashonaland Central: C. Chiunye, P. H. Chigwaza, Edmore Chidehwe, Jairoso Chizengeya.

Mashonaland East: Sylvester Musonga, Peter Ngoro, William Muganhire, Clemence Madzura.

Mashonaland West: Vasco Kuvi, Elijah Mambo, Samuel Chiganze.

Matabeleland North: Reuben Ngoni, Witness Maplanka, Richard Chitumba; Themba Thebe.

Matabeleland South: Josephine Tshuma, Victor Moyo.

Midlands: Patrick Chiundura, Francis Masango, P. Funchiro, Hingi Tafira.

Victoria: Lillian Mazodze, Michael Zinyemba, Sophie Moyo.

National Democratic Union:

Mashonaland Central: M. Doma and N. Shumba will not stand as candidates.

Manicaland: Reserves who will not stand are Willard Chizengeya and Winnie Marisheni.

Mashonaland East: George Kunaka is replaced by G. Myawiri.

Reserves who will not be standing as candidates are Everton Malinganise (Mashonaland West), Sabastian Palani (Matabeleland North), Stewart Dhlamini (Matabeleland South) and Edlin Ndhlovu (Midlands).

Aaron Nyao, candidate for Victoria Province, is replaced by A. Hungwe.

Patriotic Front:

Manicaland: John Gapara will not stand. P. Makoni and P. Chipudla will stand as candidates.

Mashonaland East: H. Malaba and A. Mutinhiri will not stand. They are replaced by Mrs Mangwende and S. Metha.

Matabeleland North: S. Sibanda is replaced by D. Ngwenya.

Matabeleland South: K. L. Dube and E. Malendula are replaced by B. Mguni and P. Njini.

The following who were named as reserves, will not be standing as candidates:

Manicaland: Mrs Makuvarara, O. Mandipaza, Z. Mutasa, Mrs Chiwarira, G. Sabeta.

Mashonaland Central: A. Chikuse, P. Mangodza, B. Dzvukamanja, Mrs B. Masawi.

Mashonaland East: S. Mabika.

Mashonaland West: G. Chinembiri, R. Muriri, S. Manyika, M. Mushayakara, S. Gumbo, S. Katsere.

Matabeleland North: B. Mguni, F. Neube, M. Guduza, L. Senda-Moyo, S. K. Sihwa.

Midlands: S. Bwanya, W. Mabena, Z. Hwande, L. Dewa.

Victoria: Francis Makombe, S. Shumba, D. Madandara, E. Machingambi, John Chauke.

United National Federal Party: There is no change in the list of election candidates for this party.

Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front):

Manicaland: John Zvinoyera is replaced by Ezekiel Sanyangare. The following reserves will not stand as candidates: Hoyni Bhila, Washington Makuyana, Bobby Mupawose.

Mashonaland Central: Justin Mhlanga and Naison Muroiwa are replaced by G. Rutanhire and J. Kaparadza. Reserves not standing are Davison Sadza, Beven Waramba, Elijah Pasipamire and James Chitauro.

Mashonaland East: Simplisius Chihambakwe and Elias Rusike are replaced by T. Munyati and A. Kabasa.

Masonaland West: Sally Mugabe is replaced by J. Chivaura. Reserves not standing are Jokonaya Kadandara, Katyamenza and C. N. Watama.

Matabeleland North: Edward Mangena is replaced by R. Mogarepi. Mrs Matatu will not stand. She was previously a reserve.

Matabeleland South: Those named as reserves were Elijah Dube, Noko and Ephanos Mashingaidze.

Midlands: Kenneth Manyonda will not be standing as a candidate. He is replaced by B. Ndemera.

Those named as reserves who will not be standing were: Langton Muyambo, Misheck Chiware, Myimapingidza, Misheck Sibanda.

Victoria: The reserves who will not stand are George Mudukuti, Henry Pote, Alfred Makasi and Chinhamo Chabvepi.

CSO: 4420

REVISED LIST OF CANDIDATES GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, last week issued a revised list of candidates who will contest the election at the end of this month.

When the first deadline for the registration of party lists for the election passed on January 21, the publication of names caused a flood of protests from candidates who claimed they had not agreed to stand or had not been aware of being nominated.

Mr Pope-Simmonds ruled that only through him could changes be made to the lists.

The deadline was extended when the ZANU (PF) dissidents were released from detention in Mozambique. The extensions was allowed to give them time to align themselves with one of the nine parties contesting the election.

Some confusion has arisen over the party lists published in the Herald yesterday, when an attempt was made to show the changes.

The following is the full, revised list of election candidates released by Mr Pope-Simmonds last week. (The list of reserve candidates is not included. Reserve candidates are nominated by the various

parties and the parties retain those lists.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

Manicaland: M. T. Muchabaiwa, L. Muzaiwana, T. Shamu, B. Mufunde, S. Makoni, P. Tsungo, N. Chiza, A. Makoni, E. Chasaratara, M. Mundopah, C. Matsvira.

Manicaland Central: F. Marufa, J. Sherrin, W. Murewerwi, L. Tsangadzi, T. Magwaro, P. Marunga.

Manicaland East: H. T. Chibota, K. N. K. Muskwu, D. Madamombe, L. Jero, G. Nyawiri, C. Mubiridza, E. Tafrenika, A. T. Muskwu, C. Mhirori, A. Madamombe, S. Mupfwi, M. Vera, C. Chiponda, A. Nsanderu, I. Chitanga, R. Muvaka.

Manicaland West: X. Mutondeni, M. Mani, I. Marufa, F. Chikomba, P. Muzwoneri, B. Mashoko, P. Mbizi, S. Nyakadimo.

Manicaland North: I. Ndhlovu, C. Sibanda, S. Tigere, D. Chikwasha, N. Jack, E. Nguube, J. Sibanda, B. Nyati, J. Langa, R. Chitumba.

Manicaland South: M. Nguube, D. Chitumba, H. Muguru, C. Maribisa, K. Muzembe, S. Chataika.

Midlands: J. Nyoni, S. Chimutasha, I. Mhirha, N. Murapah, F. Tapfumaneyi, J. Munetsi, M. Muronda, T. Machingauti, W. Chikani, G. Mupfwi, I. Chinembiri, P. Malumba.

Victoria: M. Chimuka, A. Nene, R. Gore, I. Charambura, S. Mupise, V. Mubvumba, P. Chikandira, K. Swela, C. Chikwasha, K. Mupfwi, A. Toga.

NATIONAL FRONT OF ZIMBABWE

Manicaland: I. Marawona, J. Nkaho, E. Chapita, M. Sibhoni, M. Mutondeni, C. Mubvumba, P. Makoni, L. Chimbanda, H. Bonga, D. Tsikal, L. Mupfwi.

Manicaland Central: M. Chikanda, C. Mupfwi, M. Wandakanda, C. Marodza, E. R. Mararara, S. Mahira.

Manicaland East: C. Chikanda, A. Mubanga, M. Gwanda, F.

Nhamo, M. Moyo, C. Mvura, M. Dube, C. Matenga, J. Moyo, T. Mutandi, S. Muchenje, E. Mubamba, P. Musarurwa, J. Fambisayi, S. Mhike, T. Jangire.

Manicaland West: F. Kavande, P. Makom, C. Pampamire, V. Muketwa, J. Nondo, A. Marimba, B. Mupfwi, N. Kamwana.

Manicaland North: E. Zimuto, N. Tarengwa, F. Sibanda, C. Ndhlovu, N. Chidavaru, T. Chimanikire, D. Murara, W. Kumbaram, E. Mafukidze, T. Muvaka.

Manicaland South: M. Makaya, K. Tichana, A. Nyandoro, E. G. Ndhlovu, J. Ndhlovu, M. Chidavaru.

Midlands: R. Madanire, C. Rambanapasi, E. Mhirha, C. Nyoni, I. Nyakunika, G. Takundwa, S. Navi, G. Mhirha, M. Samanyana, I. Madisa, O. Chigede, E. Gwatimba, Victoria: P. Mandata, S. Gwara, J. Chikwasha, G. Mubvumba, G. Mubvumba, M. Mudd, C. Mandavira, H. Bafsa, R. T. Makoni, C. Gwara.

PATRIOTIC FRONT

Manicaland: P. Chipudla, G. Marange, A. Chadranga, P. Mazoni, L. Dikama, T. C. Ngortima, W. Dlamini, K. Chatsama, M. Mavakurima, O. Chibanda, S. Mhahla.

Manicaland Central: J. Muka, P. Takundwa, T. Chimanikire, A. Masawi, J. Padzashaba, S. Kabora.

Manicaland East: J. Chikwasha, W. D. Musarurwa, D. Madzimbamuto, S. Maremba, E. Jirira, K. Ndiuni, S. Mutunzvi, G. Musariri, R. Nyandoro, J. Chirisa, D. Katsande, S. Mhahla, T. V. Mupfwi, S. Egoni, E. Patibhe, Mrs. Manzwende.

Manicaland West: A. L. Chambati, K. Mano, L. Chikwasha, M. Ndiramanga, K. Bhebe, C. Kadenhe, C. Mashayamombe, M. Musarurwa.

Manicaland North: V. Moyo, D. Mangena, S. Matenga, J. Ntuta, J. Khumbo, D. Ngwenya, R. Chikwasha, J. Nwanya, T. V. Langa, S. A. Munda.

Manabetseland South: T. G. Sibanda, S. Ndlovu, E. Ndlovu, B. Mgum, C. Ndlovu, P. Njini.

Midlands: J. Nkomo, C. Much-
nchi, C. Mape, C. M. Tawwa,
W. Kona, A. Ntawwa, E. Han-
zoda, S. Mtshu, F. Mbengo, K.
Mavandani, E. Moro, K. Chit-
umbi.

Victoria: S. Murendawira, J.
Dabulamazana, E. Chimombe, T.
Mhete, I. Mahanau, B. Shoko,
S. Z. Moyo, D. K. Mutasa, E.
Mawete, D. Gwalema, M. Mawete.
**UNITED AFRICAN NATIONAL
COUNCIL**

Manicaland: E. S. Mazarwana,
D. C. Z. Mutema, J. M. Chir-
umbi, E. S. M. Nyandoro, M. P.
Chambera, L. Mtshwan, J. Z.
Rurodzo, S. Gwanzura, J. R.
Ezwenza, L. C. Chandra, F. K.
Kadrombe.

Manabetseland Central: A. B.
Munz, J. S. Cohen, E. P. E.
Ncube, R. Chidavengani, C. G.
Mabherengwa, M. N. Chigadema.

Manabetseland East: A. F. Muro-
pwa, S. C. Mundaarara, D. T.
Nyamwira, S. V. Mubambangwa,
M. A. Mawema, A. G. Romono,
B. M. Mutasa, F. D. H. Muro-
pwa, J. M. Gogo, G. M. Magara-
mombe, C. J. K. Nyakwata, A.
Chikwanda, N. T. Mtshu, L.
Kahura, D. M. Mtshu, H. B.
Mufanochi.

Manabetseland West: T. G. Muka-
rah, C. M. Chitale, R. C. N.
Madzima, S. B. Kawanza, J. Z.
Mudzungu, R. T. Sadomba, I. A.
Adam, T. T. Tsanangura.

Manabetseland North: E. L.
Bule, W. Mtshulu, D. M. C.
Mutasa, M. K. C. Mchuya, G. P.
Mtshulu, A. Ndanga, P. P. R.
Mabhera, G. Tshobor, F. N.
Havasi, A. J. Mawete.

Manabetseland South: J. M. Siga-
da, A. M. Khumalo, P. H.
Moyo, J. M. N. Moyo, N. C. M.
Moyo, S. Mthunzi.

Midlands: L. C. Mhanga, M. J.
M. Tshuma, J. J. Ruka, L. B.
Gumbo, E. J. M. Macheke, M.
Moyo, S. M. Muzapara, S. B. K.
Mutasa, W. S. Mugabiri, J. K.
Kokera, R. M. Ndawana, J. C.
Manyeruke.

Victoria: F. J. V. Zindzo, H.
O. B. Zindzo, S. P. Mugudu, B.
B. Mugabe, C. Z. N. Nhonon-
bema, E. Murendawira, C. D. Saka-
la, B. E. Hwera, J. B. P.
Mukubera, D. C. Mubandi, C.
Mhombere.

**UNITED NATIONAL FEDERAL
PARTY**

Manabetseland Central: C. N.
Zhou, M. Mawete, J. C. Mawete,
M. Gombe, J. Eppie, R.
Rurandzo.

Manabetseland East: B. C. Chir-
umbi, G. T. Chinyam, J. Mawete,
J. Mawete, D. Mugomera, M.
Mawete, K. Bakwa, W. Ndzo, O.
Zikata, D. Taira, P. C. Mub-
andwa, M. Z. Chirumbi, R.
Kachindamoto, J. Mupobaguta,
F. Nwanji, H. Nwanji.

Manabetseland North: A. M. M.
Moyo, E. M. Mawete, K. K.
Ndlovu, T. T. Tshuma, R. Gwa-
mba, D. J. Mawete, A. Sibanda,
S. Moyo, F. Nwanji, S. Ncube,
Z. Mawete, S. Mawete, G. Dewa,
J. T. Mawete, L. W. Songo, C.
Mawete.

Midlands: E. Mhombere, S. Chi-
pore, S. Mawete, P. Mawete, S.
Ncube, R. Mawete, D. Chikwa,
E. Mawete, S. T. Mawete, W.
Banda, A. Nwanji, T. Gwanzura.

**UNITED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION
OF MANABETSELAND**

Manabetseland North: A. G.
Dube, A. S. Nwanji, L. Phiri, E.
Schole, V. Mawete, N. Nyathi,
C. Moyo, E. Mwandia, D. Moyo,
L. Nwanji.

Manabetseland South: L. Ncube,
P. Ncube, M. Moyo, N. Mawete,
F. Nwanji, Zefanya.

**ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL
UNION**

Manicaland: N. Sithole, N. Mub-
omo, D. Zimchira, A. Sawanza,
L. Guramapfema, M. Sithole, D.
Mungwana, M. Gurira, W.
Ndiku, N. Mawete, F. Mawete.

Manabetseland Central: E. Tera-
ringe, B. Gumbira, B. Muchene,
F. C. Duto, T. Mufunga, S.
Chimankira.

Manabetseland East: J. Mandara,
K. N. Mawete, T. Chizengoni, D.
Mudzi, J. Kadzema, E. Nwanji,
M. J. Mudi, W. Mawete, W.
Mawete, P. Feya, R. Rutiso,
C. C. Mawete, C. Mawete,
C. Mawete, J. Chirumbi.

Manabetseland West: P. Mhanga,
H. Bangazana, E. Machinga,
P. Mombeshora, T. Dhamini, J.
Mawete, P. Mawete, S. Chirumbi.

Manabetseland North: P. F. Si-
thole, R. Chirumbi, J. Ncube,
J. Ncube, E. M. Ncube, J.
Mawete, E. Dewa, J. M. Mawete,
G. L. Rangwani, D. Ngazira.

Manabetseland South: S. Dube, J.
D. Moyo, B. M. Ncube, S.
Moyo, J. Dewa, L. Dube.

Midlands: J. S. Dzvora, R. A.
Gumbo, J. V. Taderera, T. Tan-
gira, W. Kambasha, C. Mawete,
M. Dera, A. Udzzi, W. M.
Mawete, H. Mawete, F. M.
Mawete, J. Mawete.

Victoria: L. M. R. Nyumba, E.
Mawete, H. Mawete, C. P.
Mawete, N. Z. B. Palim, J.
Chimwaza, S. Mawete, V.
Chikuku, J. Mawete, M. Mawete,
F. Chirumbi.

**ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL
UNION (PATRIOTIC FRONT)**

Manicaland: K. Kangai, M.
Nyagumbo, D. Mutasa, W. Ndanga,
F. Shava, V. Chitepo, N.
P. Nwanji, M. Mawete, T.
Dube, C. Mawete, E. Mawete.

Manabetseland Central: E. I.
Tetere, T. R. Nwanji, S. Saka-
ramayi, F. J. Mawete, G. Mawete,
J. Kaparadza.

Manabetseland East: R. G.
Mugabe, M. Dube, R. Marera,
W. Mawete, M. Mawete, E.
Shirihura, E. Pawarari, G.
Zizenge, P. Mawete, J. Mawete,
H. Nyasika, G. Chidavengani, A.
Kahana, S. Rambanepani, T. Mawete,
J. Jekani.

Manabetseland West: R. Mawete,
J. Chirumbi, N. Mawete, A.
Mawete, S. Mombeshora, E.
Chikwora, M. Chirumbi, N. Ban-
dura.

Manabetseland North: H. Usho-
wanku, C. Banana, W. Dube, N.
K. Dhamini, E. Chifamba, L.
Mawete, N. Shumba, T. Dambwa,
J. Banda, R. Mawete.

Manabetseland South: E. Nkaka,
M. Ndhlovu, Mawete, S. Dube,
B. Gapike, I. Mawete.

Midlands: S. V. Mawete, E.
R. Kadzema, E. Mawete, R. C.
Hove, S. Mawete, S. Mawete,
Mawete, J. Zvobgo, S. E. Mawete,
Mawete, Chigwende, E. M.
Nyashanu, B. Nwanji, J. Nyaka.

Victoria: M. Urimbo, D. Mawete,
N. Mawete, S. Tawarira,
N. Mawete, S. Mawete, O.
Mawete, J. B. Moyo, N.
Mawete, D. Mawete, A. Tade-
rera.

**ZIMBABWE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY**

Manicaland: A. K. Chirumbi,
M. T. Mawete, F. H. M. Mawete,
J. Nyandoro, D. S. Mawete,
A. A. Mawete, P. H. T.
Gwera, D. M. Mawete, J.
Mawete, A. Mawete, M. Nyashanu.

Manabetseland Central: E. M.
Mawete, N. E. Mombeshora,
C. G. Kusema, J. C. Nwanji,
J. Tendere, J. Chirumbi.

Manabetseland East: J. R. D.
Chirumbi, E. Mawete, P.
Mawete, A. E. Chikandama,
D. T. Gomo, P. Mawete,
C. Zimba, P. Kureka, E. M.
Mawete, N. Mawete, E. Mawete,
I. Takadi, W. Mawete, D.
Nyere.

Manabetseland West: S. J. Saka-
kanga, M. B. Gumbo, S. Para-
mbo, T. E. T. Mawete, M.
Hoyi, D. E. Gwera, P. Ku-
tama, G. Mawete.

Manabetseland North: H. H. Si-
bando, E. L. Nyandoro, M.
Mhanga, F. C. Jeka, E. B. Mawete,
L. Mawete, G. Mawete,
C. T. Jones, E. H. Chirumbi, S.
Mawete.

Manabetseland South: A. Ncube,
G. Mawete, R. Nwanji, S. Ncube,
G. Tshuma, A. Khumalo.

Midlands: E. J. S. Shaba, L.
M. Vuma, R. V. Mawete, D. B.
Chirumbi, D. Mawete, C. Si-
bando, M. K. Nwanji, S.
Ndlovu, J. Mawete, T. G. Mawete,
T. Mawete, A. C. Mawete.

Victoria: S. Mugabe, A. Gwara,
A. Svoche, C. Marora, S. Bendi,
S. Chidavengani, T. Mawete, S.
Mawete, C. Nwanji, A. Mawete,
S. Chirumbi.

DATE FOR FINAL ELECTION RESULTS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The final result of the election--due to begin in 10 days' time--is unlikely to be known before Tuesday March 4, said the British Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton.

He said last night there would be 657 polling stations, and more stringent precautions to ensure the secrecy of the ballot would delay the result.

He told a briefing of international observers and journalists that in the urban areas 119 of the polling stations would be static and 23 would be mobile. In the rural areas 216 would be static stations and 298 would be mobile polling stations.

The last day for the registrations of polling agents has been extended to the end of this week, and the Election Council is to discuss the right of agents at the next meeting--the ninth meeting--today.

Sir John Boynton said there were 121 official observers from a very wide range of countries and a large number of unofficial observers.

One of his important tasks had been to look after the observers and ensure that they saw what they wanted to see.

"It has therefore been slightly disappointing that we have had to cancel facility trips because of the lack of interest and support."

Sir John said he hoped observers would produce their reports before the result of the election was known because this would help to ensure that they were seen to be fair.

To increase the security of the poll the Commission has decided that there will be a two-stage counting of the votes.

Ballots will first be counted "face-down" in eight provincial centres before going forward to the final count to candidates polls.

This will ensure that no one will know how each district has voted.

Sir John said the 540 British policemen who are being brought in to envice the poll will start arriving on Friday or Saturday this week.

"They are here to see there is no cheating by anyone in any way.

"I hope they will give confidence to voters and remind them that the Governor is taking the ballot papers back to Britain."

Sir John said a new ordinance would be placed before today's meeting of the Election Council before being promulgated by the Governor.

The order will ban supporters of all parties from singing, dancing and carrying placards within 100 metres of any polling station.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY POINT DEATHS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The Ceasefire Commission has still to decide who was responsible for the assembly point Bravo shoot-out between the security forces and ZANLA and the attack on a bus returning to Salisbury from Untali.

The bus was ambushed near Headlands by a group using rockets and smallarms. Sixteen people were killed in the attack.

The Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Feen, said at a Press conference last night that both matters would probably come before the commission on Friday when verdicts are expected to be handed down.

The commission yesterday considered 25 alleged violations of the ceasefire. Three allegations were dismissed.

Of the 22 cases considered two were attributed to ZIPRA with two further incidents in former ZIPRA areas of operations.

ZANLA forces outside assembly points were found to have committed 10 further breaches of the ceasefire with another three having taken place in former areas of ZANLA operations.

Bandits armed with communist weapons were held responsible for two breaches. Two cases were unattributable. ZIPRA elements were also responsible for one case of incitement to breach the ceasefire.

Mr Fenn, in response to a question about the definition of "old areas of operation" by the former Patriotic Front alliance forces, said that these areas had been indicated by ZIPRA and ZANLA commanders.

He also gave the running total of ceasefire breaches to date.

ZANLA have been responsible for 93 with 35 violations in former ZANLA areas; ZIPRA 23 with 11 cases in former ZIPRA areas; Rhodesian Security Forces 2, and 12 incidents of incitement to breach the ceasefire. Bandits were responsible for 17 breaches and 15 cases were unattributable.

SPOKESMAN: FUTURE ROLE FOR FORCES UNDER REVIEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

THE future of Rhodesia's military forces was under "active consideration", the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said last night.

Talks between all the parties involved are continuing, but no settlement has yet been reached. "It is too early for me to say anything substantive about the consultations," said Mr Fenn.

The present situation with most of the Patriotic Front (alliance) forces in assembly areas and the security forces now deployed in preparation for the election "casts a shadow in advance, but it must not leave a vacuum".

Mr Fenn referred to allegations by some parties about the use of the security forces by the Governor, Lord Soames, in cracking down on intimidation and lawlessness.

"The Lancaster House agreement did not provide that the security forces should be confined to barracks," he said.

Under the terms of the ceasefire all Patriotic Front (alliance) troops were to report to assembly areas and all cross-border activity was to be halted.

"Those conditions were not satisfied. Given that some thousands of Patriotic Front (alliance) forces did not report to the assembly areas the Governor had and has the

right to deploy the security forces from their company bases."

As a result intimidation and violence have been rife, especially in tribal trust lands to the north-east, east, and south-eastern areas of the country and Mr Fenn produced a map detailing areas where no party except ZANU (PF) can campaign freely and other districts where other parties can only campaign with difficulty.

"This is not a campaign against any political party. It is a campaign against intimidation," stressed Mr Fenn.

The worst affected TTLs are Kachutsa, Kakasa, Sipolilo, Chiswiti, Kasheya, Masoso, Chimanda, Prundwe, Mkota Ngarwe Maramba, Mudzi, Chikwiso, Usamba, Mtoko, St Swithin's, Sawunyama, Tanda, Zimbizi, Inyanga, Sabi, Matsai, Manjirenji, Bangala, Nyajena, Matibi No. 1, Maranda, Musikavanhu, Ndowoyo, Sangwe, Matibi No. 2, Gona re Zhou, Malapati, Seagwe, Manjini Pan.

Those areas which other parties have been able to penetrate with limited success are Chiwashe, Madsira, Mangwende, Wedza, Sabi North, Nkura, Maranku, Muswusu, Gutu, Nkuta, Ndanga, Chikwanda, Zimutu, Mtirikwe, Victoria, Serma, Chikwanda, Selukwe, Runde, Mashara, Marwawa, Ungova, Chibi and Belingwe.

MATABELELAND CLINICS ARE REOPENING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

MORE than 600 men, women and children have been treated at two clinics in Matabeleland since they were established a week ago by the Ministry of Health as part of a nationwide exercise to re-introduce medical facilities in rural areas.

Many of the patients have to walk as far as 20 km to take advantage of the facilities which they have been deprived of for years because of the terrorist war.

Temporarily established in tents, schools and other disused buildings, the clinics are near assembly points and serve a dual purpose by providing treatment for the locals and by preventing them from going into assembly points for medical attention by the Commonwealth Monitoring Force.

With co-operation from Police, Army and the monitors, the Ministry of Health has established a clinic at Madhlambudzi, west of Bulawayo near the Botswana border, and another at the Lutheran Masini Primary School in Sivoka TTL near Beitbridge.

SUPPLIES

About \$30 000 was spent on initial medical supplies. The Government medical assistants who have been treating increasing numbers daily at the two clinics have been well received.

"We have been told the people are happy we are here," said one assistant. "There has been no trace of suspicion or fear about our activities."

But at a third clinic opened simultaneously near St Paul's Mission in the Lupane district, only six patients have been treated. Dr Garry Ferguson who, with his partner Dr B. Powell, is supervising the opening of the clinics, said this was because of intimidation and because the clinics at the nearby Assembly Point Mike was more accessible to tribes men.

By courtesy of the Police Reserve Air Wing, Dr Ferguson and a Bulawayo pharmacist, Mr Alan Cormack, made their third visit at the weekend to the Madhlambudzi Clinic where crowds start assembling in the early morning, under the trees with their donkeys, goats and relatives.

Although their nearest clinic was 80 km away in Plumtree, the locals were not in poor health, said Dr Ferguson. Gynaecological complaints and venereal disease were most prevalent.

The situation is more serious in the Sivoka TTL where there is a scabies epidemic and ringworm is prevalent.

One of the team of four young medical assistants working at the clinic and living in a tent in the school grounds said: "Our greatest problem is having to refer patients to Gwanda and Beitbridge.

"They simply have not got the money to travel."

The clinic is at the Lutheran Masini Primary School which, when it reopened this term, had about 100 pupils.

Large numbers had scabies, a contagious disease caused by malnutrition and unhygienic conditions.

"When we arrived, we told the pupils about scabies and asked them to spread the word. Within 24 hours, we had people coming to tell us they had scabies," said the medic.

SUNFLOWER OIL-DRIVE TRACTOR TESTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 80 p 22

[Article by Cynthia Brodie]

[Text] ALL diesel tractors should be able to run on a 20 percent mix of sunflower and diesel fuel, the principal research engineer at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Mr Geoff Meikle, said this week.

For a brief, shining moment last year it looked as if Rhodesian farmers would be able to run their tractors on 100 percent sunflower (soya or cotton seed) oil.

But this idea has now been abandoned and the Institute, situated near Borrowdale, is experimenting with various mixes of vegetable and diesel oils to find the right blend.

Mr Meikle said that from tests carried out so far it had become apparent that a blend of 50 percent sunflower oil in diesel was too high for many tractor engines. Difficulty with incomplete combustion in water-cooled engines was the reason. Incomplete combustion resulted in dilution of the crank case oil leading to polymerisation or thickening of the lubricating oil.

"Our immediate objective is to find the level of vegetable oil blended with diesel, which will be safe in all engines," said Mr Meikle.

"From work carried out

in South Africa, it appears that 30 percent sunflower oil is safe in all engines, and from the data we have so far we think our result will be somewhere between 30 percent and 50 percent — we are aiming for 33,3 percent.

"Also, it seems we will be able to use a greater proportion of cotton seed oil in diesel, than we would sunflower oil."

Mr Meikle said in most experiments carried out so far the Institute had used engines unmodified in any way, and fuel without additives.

"There are indications from work that has been done in other countries that both fuel additives and engine modifications could increase the proportion of vegetable oil use without danger to the engine," he said.

At present, the Institute is testing a Buffalo tractor D6006. It has a four cylinder air cooled diesel engine, direct injection with in-line injector pump. Compression ratio 17:1.

OIL CHANGES

It has run 586 hours on 50 percent fully refined sunflower oil with 50 percent diesel. A normal oil change period of 125 hours is being observed. A small amount of oil is being used between oil changes.

The fuel filters have been in operation for 275 hours without difficulties.

The Institute is also testing a Nuffield 465 — four cylinder, water-cooled engine, direct injection with in-line injector pump. Compression ratio 16,5:1

Considerable oil contamination trouble was experienced with this tractor when run on vegetable oil in the past. Lately, a mixture of 70 sunflower oil, 30 ethanol, and an additive and a blending agent, 10 SPX (E), was tried.

After 2,3 hours work, the engine oil sump level had risen 25 mm, and black liquid was issuing from the exhaust. "This indicated poor combustion, the worst we have experienced so far," said Mr Meikle.

Tests with SPX (E) were suspended and the engine oil changed. A test with 33,3 fully refined sunflower oil and 66,6

diesel has now started.

Tests are also under way on a David Brown four cylinder, water-cooled engine, direct injection, rotary injection pump with mechanical governor. Compression ratio 17:1. Fuel heated to 60 degrees C.

After operating for 92.7 hours on 50 percent sunflower oil and 50 percent diesel, and for 51.9 hours since the last oil change, oil sludge separation was noticed.

TOO MUCH

"It was obvious that 50 percent sunflower was too much — and this probably applies to all water-cooled direct injection engines in the size range used in tractors with no modification," said Mr Meikle.

"After changing the oil, the fuel was altered to 50 percent sunflower and 50 percent cotton seed oil (degummed, neutralised and deodorised). Since then, the tractor has completed 51.5 hours with no sign of oil deterioration. The black liquid which came out of the exhaust when run on 50 percent sunflower oil has not been seen while running on cotton seed oil."

Tests are also being carried out on a Petter lighting plant, a Massey Ferguson 135 tractor, a Deutz engine presently awaiting parts, and a Mercedes Benz 190D saloon car.

Depending on the funds made available to it, the Institute has plans to buy and test an expessor as soon as possible. The chief engineer, Mr John Spear, said a South Afri-

can firm had imported an expessor from the United Kingdom, and the Institute intended contacting the South Africans to inquire about the cost.

The Institute wants to buy an expessor one size bigger than the South African acquisition, but it will still only be useful for high-oil-content crops, such as sunflower, safflower and groundnuts.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Research Centre in Salisbury has been experimenting with a number of crops not grown on any scale in this country before, and which would yield vegetable oils to replace diesel fuels.

IRRIGATION

The crops are winter sunflower, safflower, oil seed rape, and linseed, grown under irrigation last winter at experiment stations in various parts of the country including Salisbury, Gatooma and Chiredzi.

Mr George Hutchison, oil seeds specialist with Conex said this week, the safflower crop had yielded well in warmer climates. At Gatooma, the yield was 3 000 kg/ha, and at Panmure (Chiredzi) a yield of between 3 300/4 000 kg/ha was obtained.

"The oil content was lower than we expected, between 25 and 30 percent, with the higher oil levels coming from Chiredzi," he said.

The sunflower yielded mainly 2 000 to 2 500 kg/ha, with some crops yielding as high as 3 000 kg/ha. The oil content of the hybrids grown varied be-

tween 48 and 50 percent, much better than yields usually obtained from the crop when grown in summer.

During the trials, bird scares were used, but Mr Hutchison said the bird problem would have to be solved by farmers if they wanted to grow sunflowers in winter on a large scale.

By contrast, birds were not a problem with safflowers, which also could be left for as long as a month with no shattering.

"We will carry out more detailed trials next year and have arranged for eight farmers to grow 5 hectares of safflowers each at lower altitudes," he said.

LINSEEDS

Regarding the linseeds, he said some of the early planted crops yielded up to 2 000 kg/ha, dropping to 500 kg/ha on later plantings. The oil content went as high as 45 percent, and the crop was not susceptible to disease or insect attack, there was no bird problem nor shattering.

Yields obtained from oilseed rape were generally disappointing, said Mr Hutchison, although varieties grown in Salisbury yielded close to 2 000 kg/ha. Disadvantages were that the seeds were small and would require specialised harvesting and cleaning equipment, and the crop was susceptible to pests and diseases.

Mr Hutchison emphasised these were preliminary trials, and work on these crops would continue.

BRIEFS

ZIPRA MAN CAPTURED--Bulawayo--Security Forces in the JOC Tangent area have captured one ZIPRA terrorist and have had a contact with three other armed renegades, a JOC spokesman said yesterday. The captured man, who left the Brunapeg Mission assembly point about three weeks ago with five others, was caught in the Tshatshani Tribal Trust Land, Gwanda, early on Monday. He was armed with an AK, two rifle grenades, magazines and ammunition, the spokesman said. In a contact in the Tjolotjo TTL, also on Monday, security forces opened fire on three ZIPRA men who refused orders to give themselves up. The terrorists fled, leaving behind an SKS rifle, 115 rounds of 7,62 intermediate ammunition, a pack, webbing and boots. Tribesmen in the area told security forces that the gang had threatened to kill them if they did not vote for the PF, said the JOC spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 3]

RESPONSE TO CAREERS SURVEY--A questionnaire distributed among guerillas in assembly points asking them what career they would like to follow after independence has met with a varied response, the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said last night. "In some assembly points the return has been patchy. It is well known that problems differ from one assembly point to another," said Mr Fenn. "In general a high percentage of the questionnaires has been returned and they are being analysed as quickly as possible." Mr Fenn, however, did not deny claims at a Press conference that commanders in camps occupied by ZANLA forces had ordered their men not to fill in the papers until the result of the election is known. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 1]

ZANU (PF) OFFICIALS REMANDED--Shabani--Three ZANU (PF) candidates for the Midlands who were arrested in the early hours of Thursday were remanded in custody by Shabani magistrate Mr S. B. Finch yesterday afternoon until February 22 on an allegation of assisting terrorists. The charges were not put in court, nor were the accused--Mrs Julia Zvobgo, Richard Hove and Zimbarashe Mubengegwe--asked to indicate their pleas. All three asked to be allowed bail but this was opposed by the Crown on the grounds of the gravity of the alleged offences. Mrs Zvobgo is the party's secretary for women's affairs, Mr Hove is a central committee member and deputy secretary for foreign affairs, and Mr Mubengegwe is a former party representative in Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 6]

UNHCR 'PROBING TORTURE CLAIM'--No criticism had been levelled against the United Nations High Commission for Refugees by the Zambian Government, the mission's head in Salisbury, Mr Nicholas Morris, said yesterday. He said it was untrue that British authorities and the UNHCR were ignoring allegations of torture and brutality by Rhodesian security staff at the Wankie Police screening camp, among refugees returning from Zambia. UNHCR was gravely concerned about the allegations and had told the Governor's office accordingly. A source in Salisbury confirmed last night that four allegations of ill-treatment of refugees were "under urgent investigation by the Governor's police adviser." Mr Morris told our Bulawayo correspondent that the first phase of the repatriation of refugees would halt on February 24, until after the election. This would enable the reception centres to be cleared on February 25, to release the staff for polling duties. The repatriation from Botswana ended yesterday with the return of about 700 refugees from the Dukwe camp. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 2]

BURIED ALIVE BY TERRORISTS--Five people are reported to have been buried alive by ZANLA terrorists in the Mrewa area, but at least two of them managed to dig their way out of their shallow graves, according to reports reaching Salisbury. A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters last night confirmed the incident but could give no details. It is believed a gang of mujibhas rounded up the five, three women and two men, in a village in the Mrewa area. They took them into the bush where they were joined by the five ZANLA men. Then the men and the women were badly beaten up and put into two graves. What happened subsequently has not yet emerged but Police were at the scene yesterday. It appears one of the women and one of the men managed to scrape their way out of the graves. The woman was at Mrewa yesterday and an unconfirmed report said a man was in Harare Hospital, Salisbury. One body was still in a grave during Police investigations. What happened to the others was unclear last night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 2]

MONITOR ATTACKED--A Fijian officer commanding the monitoring force at assembly point Hotel narrowly escaped death on Saturday after breaking up an argument between a ZANLA guerilla at the camp and a junior British NCO. He had just placated the ZANLA member and was about to enter his tent when the guerilla reversed an AK rifle over his shoulder and fired several shots which narrowly missed the Fijian commander. A spokesman for the monitoring force said yesterday: "It was a trivial argument over something like a mess tin or plastic cup." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 1]

NEW JOBS--The Association of Rhodesian Industries (ARnI) has "no reason at all to doubt" that the figure of 7 000 more jobs, that industry predicted would be created as a result of the foreign currency allocation boost in December had been achieved. An ARnI statement says this in response to a Herald report last Friday. The statement said ARnI had had no information to hand, and nor had it asked its members, for figures regarding the number

of additional jobs industrialists had managed to create as a result of the allocation. "But reaction within industry prior to this special allocation indicated it would create about 7 000 more jobs. ARnI has no reason to doubt that this target was achieved." It said the report was also wrong to imply that there was a statutory minimum wage of \$75 a month throughout industry. Minimum wages for each sector of industry were laid down by the relevant industrial agreements and regulations. These varied from sector to sector and from one job to another. "Some of these minimums already exceed \$75 a month but as yet no national minimum wage has been laid down." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 80 p 3]

CHARGE AGAINST NYOKA WITHDRAWN--A charge against the ZANU (PF) information officer, Mr Justin Nyoka, was withdrawn yesterday a matter of hours after he had been sent for trial on an allegation of having made statements encouraging violence. Mr Nyoka had appeared briefly at Harare Magistrates' Court, Salisbury, where he was remanded for trial at Shabani on Monday next week. Bail was set at \$50. The court was told it was alleged he had addressed an illegal meeting in Mandava Township, Shabani, and had made statements encouraging violence. But a Police spokesman said later the charge had been withdrawn at the request of the Police. He said Mr Nyoka was listed as a speaker at a Shabani rally and the organisers had not notified the Police that he would not be appearing. "Another man, similar in appearance, spoke at the rally and was mistakenly identified." The spokesman added that the police were continuing their investigations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 80 p 1]

RELATED CANDIDATES--A Patriotic Front election candidate, Mr Titus Chimanikire, has pointed out that there are two men of the same name and initial in the list of candidates. The other is Mr Themba Chimanikire, who is standing for the NFZ. A third member of the same family, Mr Shadreck Chimanikire, is a ZANU candidate. "We are a very big family," Mr Titus Chimanikire said. "My grandfather, who lived in the Sipolilo district, had 37 wives." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 1]

BAN ON BOOKS LIFTED--Restrictions on another 14 publications have been lifted by the Board of Censors. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette lists the books, 10 of which were declared undesirable and four which were undesirable and prohibited. The books, all of which relate to black civil rights and similar topics, are: The Lonely African by Colin M. Turnbull; Class and Colour in South Africa 1850-1950 by H. J. and R. E. Simons; South Africa; The Struggle for a Birthright by Mary Benson; Not Yet Uhuru by Oginga Odinga; Black Power and Christian Responsibility by C. Freeman Sleeper. Towards a Pax Africana by Ali A. Mazrui, Black Skins, White Masks by Frantz Fanon; The Literature and Thought of Modern Africa by Claude Wauthier; South Africa; The Peasant's Revolt by Govan Mbeki; An African Season by Leonard Levitt. Black Power and White Protestants (1973) by Joseph C. Hough, jnr.; How Europe Underdeveloped Africa (1972) by Walter Rodney; The Rhythm of Violence (1964) by Lewis Nkosi and The Africa Reader: Independent Africa (September 1970) by Wilfred Cartey and Martin Kilson. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 6]

POLL THREAT--Bulawayo--It will not be possible to hold a free election in the tribal trust lands of Nyamandhlovu because of widespread intimidation by ZIPRA, Mr Anthony Brownlee Walker, District Commissioner for the area, told observers yesterday. He said about 200 ZIPRA men were operating in the area, threatening locals and telling them that the ballot would not be secret. In a briefing given to nine Commonwealth observers and journalists who paid a flying visit to Tjolotjo yesterday, the DC said political parties other than the Patriotic Front had not been able to campaign in the TTLs because of the terrorists. In an attempt to counter the intimidation Home Affairs teams had been assuring voters the ballot would be secret. Political activity and electioneering by all parties had increased considerably in Matabeleland North in the last week or so, an election supervisor, Mr Charles Chadwick, said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Feb 80 p 3]

UANC CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS--The Registrar-General for Elections, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, has removed Mr Jones Gondo from the official list of UANC candidates nominated by the party for the forthcoming election. Mr Gondo maintained the UANC had never consulted him about his nomination, nor had officials attempted to remove his name from the list when asked to do so. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 80 p 6]

ZDP CANDIDATE--The ZDP's representative in Britain, Mr Nelson Samkange, has returned to Rhodesia to stand as the party's election candidate in the Mashonaland East electoral district. Mr Samkange, who holds a B.Sc. (Economics) degree of London University has served as an information and public relations officer in London. He is married with three children. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Feb 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

HUMAN RIGHTS FEDERATION PROTESTS TROVOADA'S ARREST

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] We have received the following appeal from Mr Dominique Trey, a Paris lawyer and member of the International Human Rights Federation Miguel Trovoada, former prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe, was arrested on 5 October 1979 by the armed forces of his country in the offices of the United Nations while attempting to seek asylum.

On 20 October 1979, Jean-Claude Pomonti related in this newspaper the circumstances of this incident and how the struggle for influence led Miguel Trovoada to Sao Tome's central prison.

The context and the circumstances of the Trovoada affair are, if one may use the expression, "representative" in more ways than one.

First, the context: This arrest took place a few weeks after a law was promulgated in Sao Tome, setting the death penalty for "economic sabotage" and "collusion with imperialism." This exceptional law directly threatens Miguel Trovoada: he is being accused of fomenting the demonstrations of popular dissatisfaction during last August and of having destabilized the country's economy. The truth is that the Cuban and Soviet allies of the Sao Tome Government wish to eliminate the only political figure of international stature within the sole party, a position still occupied by Miguel Trovoada despite his disgrace. Since his arrest, no legal investigation has been initiated in the case of the former prime minister.

Next, the circumstances: The arrest of the former prime minister took place in violation of the principles of international law. It is an established fact that Miguel Trovoada was arrested in an office under the jurisdiction of the UN, a location which, it must be remembered, enjoys the right of extraterritoriality and is, therefore, inviolable.

The Sao Tome Government did not hesitate to violate these universal principles, at a time when the representative of the UN in Libreville, M. Boukary Djobbo, was trying each avenue to come to Miguel Trovoada's assistance.

It is to be feared that this precedent, which may have serious consequences for continued respect of international law, may become the rule, as the recent developments in the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran would indicate: there, too, the Embassy enjoyed the right of extraterritoriality.

In the face of this situation, the International Human Rights Federation approached international entities even before the end of last October, as well as the president of the Republic of Sao Tome. It was also in touch with Mr Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general. The International Human Rights Federation believes that it is urgent to correct this situation. It asks that the Sao Tome authorities hand over Miguel Trovada to a UN delegate. Any other solution would actually open the door for an open and flagrant violation of those very international principles the International Human Rights Federation has set itself to protect.

CSO: 4400

SECOND PHASE OF OIL SEARCH TO START IN APRIL

AB141915 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 9 Feb 80 p 1 AB

[Excerpts] The second phase in the search for oil and gas deposits in Sierra Leone is to be embarked upon early in April by a consortium of three independent American oil companies.

This was revealed when the consortium companies, the Arraca Petroleum Corporation, OXXOCO and Sundance briefed President Siaka Stevens on the progress of oil exploration in Sierra Leone this week.

The president of the Arraca Petroleum Corporation, Mr Marvin Billet, reported encouraging results of their initial operations and added that in the seismic survey the latest equipment and techniques would be used.

Mr Billet said that at the completion of the survey the company's geologists and geophysicists will need six months to complete their interpretation of the results prior to selecting the first drilling site.

President Stevens thanked the group for the operations undertaken so far. If the venture proves successful, he said, it would improve the country's platform. He disclosed that he was following the operations with keen interest.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT RETHINKING LONG-TERM NATIONAL STRATEGY

Pressure To Delay Consolidation

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text] **THE** Government has embarked on a major policy rethink which could lead to the final abandoning of "grand apartheid". Keys to the new approach are:

- The Prime Minister's acceptance in Parliament this week of a confederation for South Africa.

- His disclosure that urban blacks could be represented on the confederal Council of States; that non-independent homelands could be associate members and that blacks might enjoy confederal citizenship over and above their homeland status.

- Pressure in influential Nationalist academic circles for the Government to abandon large-scale land consolidation of the homelands until the economic basis of the confederation has been established through multilateral negotiation and treaty with black leaders.

The new approach to consolidation is believed to enjoy considerable support in influential Government circles.

Informed Nationalists said this week that the Prime Minister's meeting with black leaders in Cape Town next Thursday could be critical to the establishment of the confederation.

Hint

They also predicted that the first steps towards the proposed President's Council, on which coloured, Indian and white leaders would serve, could be expected before the end of the session.

Mr Botha hinted this week that the multiracial council could take over the role of the Schlebusch Commission in negotiating a new constitution for South Africa.

The new stance on the consolidation issue is believed to link with Mr Botha's November 22 plea to private enterprise to involve itself in homeland development, the Government's new commitment to a single integrated Southern African economy and the work of the committee, chaired by the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand, to devise a national industrial strategy.

It involves the "defusing of the land issue" through a new

emphasis on economic unity and the recognition that homeland boundaries, when they are finally drawn, should have a purely administrative and not economic function.

Pressure is, therefore, being applied to Government to postpone its commitment to large-scale land consolidation and the redrawing of national boundaries until after economic unity has been achieved through a treaty such as the "Treaty of Rome", which established the European Economic Community.

This would involve negotiation with independent and non-independent black leaders to ensure common pricing and employment policies, the freest possible movement of people and legally enforceable guarantees against tariff barriers and nationalisation within the confederation.

Assurances

Black states would not receive white capital and know-how essential for economic development if these cast-iron assurances were not there, I was told.

And the assurances would have to be negotiated and monitored on a multilateral law and treaty basis, presumably

through the Council of States.

If this was not done, South Africa would simply continue to spend vast sums of money on consolidation which would, as in the past, be a "purely geographical exercise for political motives", and would not achieve economic viability for the homelands.

Large-scale land consolidation at this stage could provide Venda with 10 per cent more land — but it would not make it economically viable.

Lines

"We should defuse the land issue by stopping talking of white or black land, but of

individuals whose economic rights are guaranteed and protected," one source said.

"When we do that, where and how you draw the lines on the map becomes less important and they become simply administrative borders rather than demarcating completely sovereign states.

The new approach, if adopted, would be similar to that in Europe, where national states have sacrificed their economic sovereignty to the EEC.

It also implies that when the homelands are finally consolidated, it will not, as at present, involve the expropriation of white land or the mass resettlement of people.

The potential cost of large-scale consolidation under the present system has been estimated at billions of rands.

It is regarded as significant in political circles that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, stressed this week that he was not in favour of resettling people in the name of grand apartheid.

Nationalists are pushing the new approach that these problems would be solved if the Government put the confederation horse before the consolidation cart.

If their arguments are successful, it must spell the end of Verwoerdian grand apartheid.

Rightwing Opposition Tactics

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Feb 80 p 17

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Excerpts] **HUMILIATION** ill becomes a Cabinet Minister. Especially one whose heart, if not always his tongue, is usually in the right place.

Thus it was that commentators and Opposition politicians this week fell into an almost embarrassed silence as they watched Dr Piet Koornhof execute yet another clumsy soft-shoe shuffle (one sidestep, two back) over his abortive attempt to suspend the 72-hour curfew in Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

This silent sympathy was not, however, shared by Dr Koornhof's not so friendly neighbours in his own party benches; they could scarce contain their glee at the discomfiture of the man they love to hate.

But there was more than *schadenfreude* in their smiles. Verkramptheid had scored the first public victory of this 1980 parliamentary session in which the phoney war between Opposition and the P W Botha administration once again seems set fair to be eclipsed by civil strife, red in tooth and claw, between the Prime Minister's nominal supporters.

Led by verkrampte MP Thomas Langley, exercising his new political muscle as Pretoria's Nationalist boss, the Right had forced an apologetic Dr

Koornhof to explain and dilute his first good intention of the year: the tentative rolling back of the pass law.

Disquieting

It wasn't a pretty sight. But far more disquieting was the perception that once again Nationalism's long verkrampte tail had the strength to wag the verligte dog.

Conservatives who last year had been thoroughly whipped at congress after congress by a reformist Prime Minister and who had subsequently taken the glum decision that victory could nevertheless be theirs if they swallowed their pride and their petulance and stuck around long enough to fight another day, began to see the wisdom of their

choice.

Guerrilla warfare against every reformist move rather than outright confrontation over broad policy was the pragmatic decision. This week it paid off.

It is, therefore, small wonder that a new slogan is being hoisted aloft by Mr Botha's small and troubled band of supporters. It is: Seek ye first the political kingdom.

From Cabinet Ministers to backbench verligtes the message seems to have gone out: social reforms which will not at this stage of dissent survive the party caucus must, for the time being at least, be consigned to the back burner.

A couple of administrative reforms to soften the lash of apartheid may be sneaked past the watch-

dogs of the Right — although on this week's performance even that is doubtful. But, for the foreseeable future, political wisdom decrees that Mr Botha and his men abandon that battlefield and, instead, concentrate their efforts and their ingenuity on the constitutional issue.

Hence the rediscovery in the party's political attitude of that relic of the old abandoned Nationalist plan, the President's Council, now revamped to lock coloureds and Indians into the search for a constitution for "non-black" South Africa.

Hence, too, the new conviction that every potentially explosive reform, including last year's front-runner, homeland consolidation, must be outpaced by the birth of the confederation, which could, it is hoped, defuse black political aspirations even as it

obeys, if only just, the semantics of old-style separate development.

Highwire

Confederation will, moreover, so say its apologists, be accompanied by the shedding of power from the centre down to local level so that those who want their social apartheid can keep it without holding central government to ransom.

And there is the hope too that the unaccustomed sight of black and white politicians of reason and moderation deciding together over common issues will erode the white fears that make social apartheid the holiest of all Nationalism's sacred cows.

That is the hope — but before it can be achieved Mr Botha will have to embark on a balancing act

that must tax even his skill on the political highwire.

Pace

The confederation, the political solution envisioned for blacks — urban and otherwise — must keep pace with developments on a constitutional settlement for non-black South Africa, the President's Council and all that follows, if coloured and black leaders are to play political ball.

If, as in this week, the head count continues to be won by the Right, the temptation for the Government to heed the counsel of despair now being voiced in some party ranks — the suspension of democracy to save the country and the party from its own rightwing soul — might just prove too great to resist.

Buthelezi Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that after last week's No Confidence Debate in Parliament he was no longer certain he and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shared a common conviction on the right direction to move to bring "political unity" to South Africa.

In an aide-memoire submitted to Mr Botha during talks in Cape Town yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said his position was somewhat confused after the debate.

"I have been aware all along that your stance, which is perceived as a do-or-die stance, is differently interpreted by black and white," he said.

"Both publicly and privately I have urged that you should not be judged by the failure of your predecessors to bring political unity to this country, but that you should be judged by what you yourself do.

"I have urged that you be given every encouragement and support for every move you make in the right direction.

"I did this on the assumption that you and I had a common conviction of what that direction is. After last week's debate, I am no longer confident that we have such a common conviction.

But, Chief Buthelezi went on: "Despite this, I was still encouraged to hear words to the effect that the country would change because it was right, Christian and fair to do so, from your lips.

"I have come to the conclusion that we both seek a Christian State where democracy determines the affairs of State, where persuasion exceeds force in its political utility, where law and order make possible the transition from our present state of affairs to that state of affairs which we all desire.

"I do believe that there may well be a fundamental confusion on means to an end and the end itself.

"I have always sincerely believed that not all the whites of this country regard the continued oppression of blacks as an end in itself.

"The counter side of this

coin is that the majority of blacks genuinely do not desire to drive the whites into the sea. That is why it is necessary for us to sit down and sort out the problems of this land together.

The chief said Mr Botha should declare a moratorium on final blueprints on constitutional changes until he was sure consensus had been reached between black and white.

"I have difficulty in seeing how this consensus can be achieved until such time as the parliamentary commission of inquiry into constitutional matters has black, coloured and Indian representation on it as a prelude to national dialogue.

Chief Buthelezi said he would consider withdrawing from dialogue with whites until Mr Botha and he were convinced that dialogue would not produce "confrontational positions" which hardened political attitudes and brought about a "situation in which your people and mine die for means towards ends, rather than for the ends themselves".

NP Verligtes' Plan

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — National Party verligtes are working on a plan to draw urban blacks into talks aimed at drawing up a new constitution for the country.

The plan involves the creation of an urban black "consultative council" to advise the "President's Council", which the Government intends to set up to draw together white, coloured and Indian experts for discussions on constitutional proposals.

This is a major departure from traditional Nationalist policy which links the political expression of urban blacks to the homelands.

The plan to include urban blacks in constitutional talks — albeit on a consultative basis only — implies that some Nationalists at least accept that blacks can have some say in political matters in "white" South Africa.

For this reason there is growing Rightwing resistance to the move, which is being

kept tightly under wraps.

Verligtes are hoping that the plan for an urban black consultative council operating in tandem with the President's Council will be a compromise solution, capable of winning the support of all groups — including the NP's Rightwing.

Legislation to establish the President's Council could be introduced before the end of the session, but there is no certainty about the urban black consultative council, as the matter is still too sensitive in Nationalist ranks.

The President's Council is unlikely to face major obstacles as it was one of the institution's accepted by the National Party caucus in the 1976/7 constitutional plan. The intention is to turn this body into a group of white, coloured and Indian experts who will hold discussions on constitutional matters and other matters of mutual interest.

According to the original plan, this body would consist of

55 members, 30 whites, 10 coloureds, five Indians, and other appointed members.

There are strong suggestions that the setting up of this body could lead to the scrapping of the Senate.

Nationalist verligtes realise they have little chance of winning the co-operation of coloureds and Indians unless there is a viable plan for urban blacks. And they realise they have little chance of winning Rightwing support for a plan that overtly includes urban blacks in a political institution outside the homelands.

They envisage the "consultative group" meeting to advise the President's Council from time to time — and do not rule out the possibility that the two groups could sit together.

However, there is no certainty on a final blueprint for the plan as the matter is still being discussed within the National Party, and there has as yet been no consensus on the matter.

CSO: 4420

STEYN SAYS DISTRICT SIX CAN NEVER AGAIN BE RESIDENTIAL

Statement in Parliament

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] **CAPE TOWN.** — District Six could never be reconverted into a residential area, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was speaking to a private member's motion by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (FFP Green Point) calling on the Government to de-proclaim District Six as a White area.

A striking feature of the debate was the Opposition's total disregard of facts, the Minister said.

District Six had a history

of utmost squalor.

Bubonic plague had once broken out as a result of the rat infested filth.

Baze N

Over the years several authorities had carried out surveys which came to the irrevocable conclusion that the suburb was slum. The only solution was to raze it.

A recent survey had shown that only about 8 000 people could be settled in District Six, yet the Opposition wanted to resettle 50 000 Coloureds there.

"I want to tell you this today, you can never again restore District Six to a

residential area, nor have sub-economic housing there because the land was R48 per square metre which meant that 1 000 square metres would cost R48 000.

Only a small handful of Coloured élite would be able to afford property in District Six.

The opening of District Six to all races would mean a return to Colonial tactics. It would scoop off the coloured élite and leave the masses leaderless.

The Coloured élite could have their own exclusive residential areas, but it should be close to their own people.

Total Withdrawal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] **CAPE TOWN** — Total SA (Pty) Ltd agreed on Thursday to withdraw from its purchase of a District Six site on which it has intended to build a service station.

This emerged during talks between representatives of the Western Cape Traders Association and of Total who called the meeting.

After the meeting, a WCT

member said that Total had withdrawn after "very friendly, fruitful and cordial" discussions had been held.

"Other suggestions were put to us, which we are not yet prepared to disclose, but these will be put to the various other organisations concerned," Mr Dawood Khan said. — Sapa.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 80 p 8

[Text]

The Government had no intention of permitting the establishment of "open or gray" group areas for residential occupation, the Minister of Environmental Planning, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday.

He was speaking to a private motion by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (FFP Green Point) calling for the deproclamation of District Six as a White group area.

In reply to a question by the Minister, Mr Van der Merwe said he would like District Six to be proclaimed an "open" area or, failing that, for it to be re-proclaimed a Coloured area.

"After the No Confidence Debate even the Member for Green Point should know the National Party Government has no intention of allowing open or gray areas," Mr De Klerk said.

"The government will continue with its declared policy of providing each group with its own area."

Trading

Certain business and industrial districts were already "open" and certain trading districts would soon follow, and it was not impossible that certain areas of District Six would be opened for business by all groups.

It could not be validly argued that the Government was discriminating against Coloured people by moving them from District Six, where the gravest slum con-

ditions existed.

Drastic steps had been necessary to clear what the State Engineer, a non-political official, had called the "slum of slums".

Even while District Six had been a Coloured Area, most of it had been owned by Whites and some had exploited their tenants in a shameful manner.

A District Six cleared of slums had a high potential value because of its proximity to central Cape Town, whose growth was limited by geographical factors.

"There are few Coloured people who could afford to live in District Six now, and those who could are already settled elsewhere."

Mr De Klerk said realists would accept that an area with the value of District Six could not be used for subsidised housing.

Forgets

"The Opposition forgets the fact that those people who lived in the slums are being housed in much better conditions elsewhere."

Many of those people had moved to nearby Woodstock and Salt River so it was not true to say Coloured people had been forced far away from the city centre.

BORDER WHITES' ATTITUDES TO HOMELANDS SURVEYED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 80 p 9

[Text]

A STARTLING survey of whites living in the Border area has shown a "very negative" image of an independent Ciskei — partly as a result of negative impressions of Transkei.

Border whites, who in 1977 returned seven out of eight Nationalist MPs to Parliament, believe independent homelands will be hostile to South Africa, will deepen racial conflict in South Africa and that black leaders in Transkei are unpredictable.

At the same time, the majority of the whites surveyed believe independent homelands will give blacks a healthy opportunity to develop along their own lines, that the development of the homelands is the only alternative to power-sharing and that Transkei's government enjoys majority support.

Details of the survey have been released as an appendix to the report of the Quill Commission which was published yesterday.

A total of 680 white adults were interviewed for 45 minutes each in East London, King William's Town, Queenstown, Grahamstown, Adelaide, Port Beaufort, Alice and Port Alfred.

While 88% believed independent homelands gave blacks an opportunity to develop along their own lines and 61% believed independent homelands were the only alternative to power sharing, 62% also believed that they would become hostile areas and 39% believed they deepened racial conflict.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, who supervised the survey, said the results revealed "great confusion and contradiction — the views of rank-and-file whites emphasising a point which is often overlooked: this being the fact that white politics at the popular level in South Africa is not at all about separate development as such."

Although there was great consensus about the theoretical merits of the policy of separating blacks and whites, because it was seen as the least of all evils, "as many as six out of 10 Afrikaners feel that other policies are more likely to secure stability."

Professor Schlemmer said: "Clearly whites want separation, and want to support the homeland policy; Afrikaners more so than English-speakers because the Government most of them support has evolved the policy."

"Yet everyone is aware of practical weaknesses and strategic dangers."

"The most important conclusion to be drawn is that there is little stability in the white perception of homeland development since the contradictions might be resolved one way or the other at any time."

"A Government promoting this policy can stave it off by providing clear, consistent and constant guidelines to perceptions, but statements by homeland leaders, by figures in the world outside, etc. quite easily

rock the boat," he said.

In their attitudes towards the independence of Transkei, only 42% thought it to be a "good thing" while 24% felt it was neither good nor bad and 37% felt it was a step in the wrong direction.

While 39% thought Transkei's economy had developed, 61% felt efficiency had declined, 74% thought the leaders were unpredictable and could harm white interests, and 66% thought investment was a business risk.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "These results certainly show remarkable consensus between Afrikaners and English-speaking whites. The consensus seems to be that negative features outweigh positive characteristics."

"The high endorsements of the danger of terrorism (88%), the unpredictability of black leaders and the two economic items of business risk and declining efficiency are perhaps the most compelling results."

The survey of white attitudes to the Ciskei was similar to their attitudes to Transkei: 50% thought the economy would develop, 61% thought efficiency would decline, 79% thought the leaders were unpredictable and 81% thought an independent Ciskei could be a breeding ground for terrorists.

Prof Schlemmer commented: "The leadership image of the Ciskei is somewhat less unfavourable than that of the Transkei, particularly among English-speakers, probably due

to the reputation of Chief Soke compared with that of Chief Matamela."

He concluded: "The image of an independent Ciskei in the future is very negative, partly as a result of a set of negative impressions of Transkei, and partly due to stereotyped racial attitudes."

"The results indicate a similarly negative view of the impact of the independence of the Ciskei on the white Eastern Kaapara although the views of businessmen are more positive, particularly on economic issues."

"These negative perceptions may surprise some who think of the fact that nearly six out of 10 whites support the present

Government, the central policy of which has separate development with the assumption of independent black states."

"Our results, however, show that great ambivalence and contradiction exist in attitudes towards homeland development, even among largely Government-supporting Afrikaners."

"Despite this ambivalence, however, when it comes to considering various realistic ways of expanding the homelands to make them more viable, a surprising high proportion of three-quarters or more whites in the Eastern Cape indicate willingness to live in an expanded black state provided guarantees of their security are provided."

CSO: 4420

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT, CABINET ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE long-awaited facelift for South Africa's public service will become a fact on April 1, with the merging of certain state departments and redesignation of certain ministerial portfolios.

The first change — announced in a special Government Gazette yesterday — will be the renaming of the Department of National Security to National Intelligence Service.

Widespread changes are announced, with the designation of the Prime Minister himself being changed from Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and of National Security to Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and of the National Intelligence Service.

The office of the Public Service Commission is to become office of the Commission for Administration.

The Prime Minister's Secretary is to get the title of Director-General, Office of the Prime Minister.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schabane, said yesterday that the first reconstructed Government department, the office of the Prime Minister, would be established on March 1.

Following this, the implementation of another 12 departments will be activated on April 1, while five others will be established after the

present session of Parliament.

The remainder of the Government's institutions, namely, the South African Railways and Harbours and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, together with the offices of the Auditor-General and the Public Service Commission respectively, undergo no change and will remain functioning as at present.

In a previous statement the Prime Minister has also indicated that the new division of the state functions will differ radically from the existing pattern and that this will have far-reaching implications.

"It is therefore important that the new dispensation should cause the least disruption to public services, especially in the initial stages.

"To ensure this, it is necessary that the officials who will head the rationalised institutions be named as early as possible in order to orientate themselves for the new task and to take responsibility for the implementation process.

"The Government has accordingly decided on the persons who will serve in this capacity."

Mr Schabane said that in the selection of the new managers, the Government had given priority to career officers who had proved their ability in public administration and that preference had been given to serving heads of departments.

THE persons designated for the new posts, their present rank and the departments they will head are:

Office of the Prime Minister — Mr J E du Plessis, Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Foreign Affairs and Information — Dr B G Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Finance — Dr J H de Loer, Secretary for Finance.
Industries, Commerce and Tourism — Dr T A du Plessis, Secretary for Statistics.
Agriculture and Fisheries — Dr D W Immelman, Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services.
Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation — Mr J F Otto, Secretary for Planning and the Environment.
Transport — Mr A B Eksteen, Secretary for Transport.
Internal and Constitutional Affairs — Mr J W A van der Merwe, Provincial Secretary: Natal.
Justice — Adv. J P J Coetzee, Secretary for Justice.
Co-Operation, Development and Education — Adv J H T Mills, Secretary for Coloured Affairs.
South African Police — Genl M C W Goldenhuys, Commissioner of the SA Police.
South African Defence Force — Genl M A de M Malan, Chief of the SA Defence Force.
Manpower Utilisation — Mr E A Cilliers, Secretary for Manpower Utilisation.
National Education — Dr J T van Wyk, Secretary for National Education.
Community Development and State Auxiliary Services — Mr L Fouche, Secretary for Community Development.
Health, Welfare and Pensions — Dr J de Beer, Secretary for Health.
Mineral and Energy Affairs — Mr S J P du Plessis, Secretary to the Treasury.
National Intelligence Service — Dr L D Barnard.

CSO: 4420

S.A., TAIWAN LINKED IN STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** no confirmation can be obtained from either the Department of Foreign Affairs or the Chinese Consulate in Johannesburg, commercial sources in Taipei are adamant that the Prime Minister of the Republic of China, Mr Sun Yun-Suan, will visit South Africa early in March.

This would be the culmination of a number of high level exchanges between the two countries over the past few months.

In November last year, the Nationalist Chinese Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chang Kwang-Shih, accompanied by a party of eleven advisers, visited South Africa.

This was followed by a visit to Taipei by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schabensch and, later, by the Speaker of the House, Mr J J Loots.

Few South Africans realise how strong the trade links between the two countries — and this in an astonishingly short space of time — have become.

In 1971, two-way trade between the nations stood at a mere R6-million. By last year, that figure was climbing towards the R200-million mark.

Thanks largely to Chinese imports of raw materials, there have been particularly huge jumps in the two-way trade figures, with the balance heavily in South Africa's favour. In 1977, Chinese exports to South Africa stood at R25 237 000, with imports from South Africa standing at R50 580 000. On present projections, 1980 should close at approximately four times that figure.

The Republic of China is currently importing 600 000

tons of South African maize a year. Under an agreement which came into force in 1978, it is also importing 2.5-million tons of steel on a five-year contract.

During his visit here, Mr Chang predicted even bigger increases in the two-way trade, particularly in the field of natural resources — notably coal, uranium and iron ore.

Another important field is the fishing industry. According to Mr Chang Shih, China already operates more than 200 trawlers in African waters, with South Africa as their base.

Mr Chang pointed out that South Africa and China had much in common: "one of the greatest links being the mutual struggle for peace against the common enemy — communism."

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF SABC IN MILITARY REPORTING EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] The SABC's director of news services, Mr Johannes van Zyl, told the Steyn Commission yesterday the corporation was not a Government-controlled propaganda machine but a service providing objective and factual news reports.

The corporation's standpoint in depicting any event in South Africa was based on a question of SABC policy, rather than political pressure, he said.

Mr Van Zyl, in charge of SABC radio and TV news services, was giving evidence in Pretoria before the commission, which is inquiring into reporting of defence matters.

He said the SABC's cardinal rule when determining what news would be broadcast on both networks was that the public be kept fully informed.

"The policy code of the SABC is that all reports be impartial and accurate, that they do not create panic but maintain good order in the land, and do not contravene any of the legislation."

He added: "The SABC talks with one voice for all the peoples in South Africa."

The SABC was a non-competitive organisation, and did not involve itself in emotional or sensational reporting.

Its reporters worked under a code of self-discipline within the confines of legislation.

Mr Van Zyl said that although the SABC was not a member of the Newspaper Press Union, in practice it subscribed to the agreement between newspapers and the Defence Force.

Senior SABC officials evaluated sensitive news items and made decisions on whether such information should be broadcast.

"In a broad sense, the SABC and the Defence Force enjoy a good relationship," Mr Van Zyl said. "We work with the Defence Force as far as is possible to keep the public informed, but we will always hold back information if we are asked to do so by the Defence Force, or if such information must be held back in terms of the Defence Act."

Mr Van Zyl said that through its external radio service the SABC was also fighting a verbal war with neighbouring African states broadcasting anti-Government propaganda.

The policy of the SABC was not to broadcast counter-propaganda to these countries, but to "neutralise such propaganda by providing an external service which will report on the facts of the situation in South Afri-

ca", he said.

The SABC had a special department which monitored all neighbouring radio stations, and transcripts of all radio broadcasts were kept.

He believed it important that the SABC kept people informed on military affairs as the Defence Force was a central part of life in South Africa today.

Mr Van Zyl cited as an example of "responsible" SABC coverage its handling of the mass AWOL walkout at the Uptington military base by Citizen Force soldiers.

He said the SABC had not interviewed any of the soldiers involved as the corporation did not want any national emotion raised over the incident.

He was asked by the commission whether SABC staff were given preferential treatment by the Defence Force when reporting on defence matters, as alleged by in evidence to the commission by several witnesses.

Mr Van Zyl said: "I do not think that is the case at all."

He believed it important that the Defence Force operate more openly when dealing with the media, "to remove any uncertainty the public might have over the role of the military forces in South Africa."

"The Defence Force Press liaison personnel should have the same understanding of the media as must the military correspondents be familiar with the Defence Force."

Mr Van Zyl told the commission the SABC had a specialist team of accredited military correspondents in all major centres.

"The SABC has 12 accredited military correspondents, as well as military correspondents in the operational areas. They are all specialist reporters who have to be fully informed on Defence Force matters and who are responsible for what the SABC broadcasts and shows on television," he said.

IRAN'S LESSON FOR MUSLIMS IS NECESSITY TO FIGHT OPPRESSION

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 8 Feb 80 p 15

[Excerpts]

The Islamic Revolution in Iran has been hailed as a great victory by the oppressed of the world.

In turn the Revolution's self-image delineated by Ayatollah Khomeini has been a universalist one. The Islamic Revolution supports the struggles of the Palestinians, Filipinos, Polisario and the Omanis. South Africa receives no oil from Iran, not because it is non-Muslim, but because it is an oppressive system.

Thus Khomeini speaks today in terms of original Islam, in terms of the Qur'an where faith was not mere dogma but a decisive blow against human servitude.

Since the Revolution in Iran, and more so during the current situation in Iran, Muslims in South Africa have made clear that they seek inspiration from the original sources of Islam.

But it should not end there.

Muslims in this country, especially what leadership there may be among them, must remember that as fully pledged members of the oppressed people of South Africa they should not desire, nor demand, nor expect preferential treatment neither from the oppressor nor the oppressed. When the oppressed people suffer, the Muslims suffer; when the oppressed people struggle, the Muslims struggle.

In fact, an attack upon the Muslims is an attack upon the oppressed peoples.

Therefore, Muslims in South Africa should draw from the stand taken by the Iranian revolutionaries and their leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

The lesson is that Islam's struggle against oppression and injustice is not limited to freeing Muslims from oppression and injustice. The greater struggle is to free this country from the shackles of oppression and injustice.

AWB FAVORS REMOVAL OF ALL URBAN BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Chris Marais]

[Text] STANDERTON. — It was only a small town hall — with more empty chairs than people — but this week Standerton had caught the spirit of the night rally.

It was on Tuesday night that the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging and its chief, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, held a rally packed with theatrical performance — for the benefit of 180 hardbottom farming people.

In a thundering speech, flanked in the background by two massive Vierkleur flags, Mr Terreblanche fired salvoes of condemnation on Prime Minister P W Botha, his Government, the Press, "the liberals", and anyone else "who wants to give the country of the Boer to the black man".

The AWB sign, an emblem reminiscent of the Nazi cross,

hung in front of the stage table.

Like a platteland Orson Welles, bearded and stout Mr Terreblanche used cadences, husked tones, shouts and an undertone of white-hot anger.

You remember his words of past meetings:

"I see myself as a Noah. I must build an Ark, even although the people laugh at me. I have known this since childhood."

Before him, his righthand man, Mr Jannie Groenewald, softened the farmer audience with talk of agriculture.

The main points concerning the farming community were tough credit facilities and homelands consolidation. Mr Groenewald blamed the Government for both situations.

"Our policy in the AWB is to move blacks out to the border

areas under white control.

"Then urban blacks will all be moved out to their areas.

"Coloureds will go to the southwestern Cape. That is the way to harmony."

Then he said:

"The best brain power of this community is excluded from political decision-making because it does not belong to the ruling party."

When Mr Eugene Terreblanche said: "Piet Koornhof, you did not invent apartheid. It comes from generations back. It is our way of life; we want to live apart forever..."

The town hall rattled with applause and cheering.

The Rightwing group that tarred and feathered a Union professor last year has made the Herstigte Nasionale Party look like a team of liberals.

BOTHAS, KOORNHOF MEET WITH HOMELANDS LEADERS

Committee of Experts Proposal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Government has taken the idea of a constellation of states a step further yesterday by proposing that a committee consisting of experts from the non-independent homelands and from the Government, draft a joint statement of intent for the future of South Africa.

Observers consider this step as the political start of the formation of a constellation of states in Southern Africa.

They say the statement of intent would serve as a blueprint — acceptable to all concerned — on which the constellation of states would be based.

In his announcement the Prime Minister said he had proposed the appointment of a joint committee of experts to iron out a common approach for South Africa and the Black national states.

The committee would consist of experts from the Republic as well as the Black national states and its objective would be to draft a joint statement of intent for the future which will be considered by the respective governments.

The announcement was

made after the Prime Minister, assisted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, had had separate discussions with all of South Africa's seven non-independent Black states.

In his address to Black leaders the Prime Minister gave a progress report on what had been achieved since the idea of creating a

constellation of Southern African states had first been launched. Among others, proposals were now being studied for the establishment of an international development bank for Southern Africa.

Mr Botha stressed that the South African Government was not intent upon pressing any Black national state to become independent. The government believed, however, that Black states could exercise their right of self-determination on the one hand, while co-operating on matters of common interest on the other within the ambit of the constellation.

There was agreement that co-operation between White and Black was preferable to the economic stagnation, strife and unemployment prevalent in many neigh-

bouring states to the north of South Africa.

The Prime Minister reiterated his commitment to all leaders that the Government was committed to the principle of eliminating unnecessary discrimination.

Other points stressed at the meeting included the following:

- Private initiative should not exploit or use unethical practices when dealing with Black national states.

- The private sector required assurances against nationalisation in national states.

- There was a need for rationalisation of development corporations for the Black national states.

- Investigations had begun into the feasibility of establishing a small business promotional organisation.

- Agricultural services in the national states should be improved by bringing about better co-ordination between departments and by better utilisation of the resources and expertise available in the private sector.

- Special importance should be attached to Black manpower training to cope

with the expected economic upsurge in South Africa which would have favourable effects on the national states as well.

On the citizenship issue, the Prime Minister said he appreciated the fears and aspirations of Blacks and

he gave the assurance that proposals were being studied thoroughly by a working committee of the Cabinet to solve these problems within the framework of a decentralisation of states in a form of confederation.

Homeland Leaders' Reactions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts] Cape Town—One Chief Minister after another of South Africa's non-independent homelands, who held meetings with the Prime Minister in Cape Town yesterday, welcomed Mr Botha's plans to incorporate homeland representatives in a committee that would soon be drafting a statement of intent "that would be acceptable to all South Africa's peoples".

The first Chief Minister who saw Mr Botha, Chief Lennox Sebe, whose Ciskei homeland is next to become independent, said afterwards it was a very positive meeting during which the Prime Minister had left the expectation with him that there would be positive constitutional developments in South Africa.

Chief Lennox Sebe said the Prime Minister made a statement leaving the expectation that there would be positive constitutional developments.

It was clear that the Prime Minister has done his homework well regarding the working out of a scheme that could lead to the positive coexistence of everybody.

"We will be meeting the Prime Minister very soon again to continue talks.

He said he had no hesitation that the Prime Minister would solve the question of citizenship and the economic problems of the homelands.

The Prime Minister had indicated that the Black States would be uplifted economically.

He said when he met the Prime Minister again they would discuss certain aspects of the Quail Report on the Ciskei's independence.

Next to emerge from Mr Botha's Verwoerd Building office was Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, who said Mr Botha had offered him a challenging new concept in which all South Africans, Black, White, Coloured and Indian, could work together to find a new dispensation for "all of us in South Africa".

Dr Phatudi said he had been assured by the Prime Minister that he was looking for ways by which a broad South African citizenship could be established to satisfy homeland demands that their citizenship could not be forfeited for independence.

Professor Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, who was the third to see the Premier and who is the chairman of the "Conference of Homeland Chiefs", said he was optimistic about Mr Botha's envisaged future developments.

The Prime Minister, he said, was attempting to take the initiative from the homeland leaders who had requested a joint meeting with Mr Botha to discuss their own declaration of intent.

Professor Ntsanwisi said Mr Botha had so far not reacted to a request that he meet the homeland leaders jointly and that the leaders would still insist on seeing him together rather than separately.

"I am one who is prepared to get around the table to find an accommodation of Black and White interests.

"Finding that accommodation will be a contribution towards solving those problems facing South Africa."

It was important for the Prime Minister to meet the conference of non-independent homeland leaders as they had requested.

"If he doesn't then one will get the feeling that he is trying to divide and rule," he said. It was also important that he meet them in order to maintain the Chief Ministers' credibility.

The fourth homelands Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said the Prime Minister has indicated that his idea of a committee of homeland leaders is his alternative to the national convention requested by homeland leaders.

Seeking

"It is clear that this committee will have a role in seeking constitutional answers," Chief Buthelezi said.

He would seek a mandate from Inkatha and the KwaZulu Assembly to participate in the committee's work, he said.

Commenting on his meeting with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, he said that the Prime Minister had discussed the constitutional possibility of a confederation as well as his constellation concept.

He had asked the Prime Minister for a moratorium on what he termed "the continuous trading of constitutional plans" in order to allow for meaningful Black participation in the formulation of constitutional solutions for South Africa.

The Prime Minister had said that he could not stop people from thinking.

The Prime Minister had also indicated that the meetings were in response to the request by the Conference of Homeland Leaders for a joint meeting, and Chief Buthelezi said he was disappointed that they had been met separately.

The tone of the talks with Mr Botha had been friendly and frank.

"There was an easiness in my talks with Mr Botha which was not evident in talks with his predecessor. Our talks were friendly and frank despite my not agreeing with his views.

"However, I am dissatisfied that the Black leaders could not speak to him jointly. If this meeting is a response to our request for a joint meeting to discuss a declaration of intent then I cannot see why we had to queue to see him one by one.

"What we need is for the people of South Africa to sit together and discuss things," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said he had to be careful in his comments, as he did not want to address the Prime Minister through the Press and had been requested by Mr Botha not to do so.

He had asked the Prime Minister to release political prisoners as a prelude to constitutional debate. It would create a positive atmosphere and contribute to goodwill.

He declined to give the Prime Minister's reply to this request, adding: "You had better let the Prime Minister answer the question."

The Prime Minister should declare a moratorium on final blueprints on constitutional changes until such time as he was sure that consensus had been reached between Black and White, Chief Buthelezi said.

In an aide-memoire submitted to the Prime Minister Chief Buthelezi said every constitutional change which might be brought about should only be implemented when there was full consensus between Black and White.

Earlier Ciskei Leader's Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 80 p 12

[Text]

KING WILLIAMS TOWN. — The Ciskeians would reject independence if it meant forfeiting their South African citizenship, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in King Williams Town yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference on the Quill Commission's Feasibility Study of Independence for the Homeland, he said he would insist that this and other issues be settled before discussions on the matter proceeded or a mandate was held.

"There are two principles upon which the Ciskeians stand firm in relation to future independence. Firstly, the Ciskeians reject independence if it means the forfeiture of South African citizenship, and secondly the Ciskeians seek to retain and develop their nationality as Ciskeians.

"If in working out its future relationship to South Africa it appears that something less than full independence would offer a compatible and acceptable formula within which these aspirations can be satisfied, then so be it."

Chief Sebe said the Ciskei would accept that formula, and quoted from the Commission's report; "whatever the Ciskei does, it will want to run its own affairs."

Independence in terms of the current blueprint meant that the Ciskei would opt out of South Africa and forgo forever its claim to a larger share of the wealth created by the labour of its people. It would become dependent on the charity of the Republic of South Africa.

Border area

"The Ciskei commission has recommended the creation of a condominium for the Ciskei and border area. The report also comments on various other constitutional arrangements which the commission finds less attractive."

"Whatever arrangement is accepted by the Ciskei the commission has advised it not to surrender Ciskeian citizenship in greater South Africa. And in this we are in total agreement with them."

Chief Sebe said the retention of South African citizenship and the attainment of a certain degree of autonomy for the Ciskei was seen by himself and the commission as the ideal solution. — Sapa.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Good Work"]

[Excerpts]

WHAT a pleasing weekend this must have been for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with Black leaders expressing their satisfaction about the round of talks held in Cape Town on Friday. He told them of his plans to incorporate homeland representatives in a committee that would soon be drafting a statement of intent acceptable to all South Africa's peoples.

What is happening now must be seen against what our society used to be only a few years ago, with Whites running the show in every field from government to the corner shop.

Now the Black man is coming into his own, advancing in commerce and industry, doing the jobs once reserved for the White man alone. Many of them are fulfilling themselves in ways their parents were unable to do — and their numbers are growing.

Not enough of them, and not fast enough, the critics of the Liberal Left might say.

But the process only began a decade or two ago, when it became apparent to all but the congenitally blind that this powerhouse of the South was running out of White hands to keep its wheels turning.

It is what we have called the New Politics. Nevertheless, in South Africa's special circumstances with their unique problems, it is impossible — even downright dangerous — to break down every barrier overnight. Racism is

not eliminated merely by waving a magic wand or by removing every vestige of legalised discrimination from the statute books.

That is why the Government must move more slowly and carefully than its detractors would have it do. The internal security of South Africa is a prime consideration of the Government's and, in the final accounting, it is the Government which must carry the can if things go wrong, not the Opposition.

Oppositions are always good at raising a "We told you so", since theirs is not the responsibility of steering a safe, if slow and seemingly tortuous, course.

That is why the Prime Minister needs the support of the nation as well as his Government and party in the difficult days facing us.

We can only give him that support if all of us get to grips with the problems, in the public as well as in the private sector. Each and every one has a contribution to make, however small it might seem.

Least of all can we afford to be snug.

Alertness, readiness and commitment are the watchwords towards a better — and safer — life for everybody.

CSO: 4420

INDEPENDENT STATES' FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

PORT ST JOHNS. — The four Foreign Affairs Ministers from South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda said at the weekend they had reviewed the situation in Southern Africa with particular reference to the threat of instability in Rhodesia.

In a joint statement after their conference on Southern Africa they said they had also discussed matters of common political concern and the concept of a constellation of states or a form of confederation.

The statement said the Ministers had dealt with ways and means of furthering the economic development of the independent states. It was also decided that such a meeting would be held at regular intervals.

The Foreign Minister of Bophuthatswana, Mr M Molothwa, said in an interview the principle of a "constellation" was accepted but all the various groups had decided to find out more about the details of the plan.

It was accepted with the proviso that the political autonomy of all the par-

ticipating states would remain.

"We could save a lot of capital and wastage by co-operating on these things we could do together because though we are politically independent we are economically interdependent."

"We are in the same geographical area and we must meet more often, so I do not see these meetings stopping," Mr Molothwa said.

A statement issued later by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, said:

"The governments of the Republics of Transkei, South Africa, Bophuthatswana and Venda, fully aware of the forces threatening peace and stability in Southern Africa, are determined as a group to resist and stop all attempts from outside to interfere in their affairs and to impose solutions on Southern Africa by force."

"Together they will bend all their efforts to further socio-economic progress in their countries and Southern Africa as a whole."

— Sapa.

UNIONS EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO BLACK ADVANCEMENT

Arrie Paulus Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text] There was every indication that this year would be one of confrontation between White workers and the National Party Government, Mr Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the White Mine Workers' Union (MWU) said yesterday.

"But we hope confrontation will not take place," he declared at the end of the Union's annual congress.

What White workers wanted were firm assurances, and not empty promises, for a "fair deal" and allow them to maintain their rightful place in the mining industry, he said.

MWU members were "upset" over remarks by the Minister of Mines, Mr F W de Klerk, who in his opening address, warned members to remove obstacles being placed in the way of the advancement of Black workers.

"We were upset by the statement that whatever we decided, the Government would carry on with the exemptions in Bophuthatswana, and the training of Coloureds and Indians in South Africa. That was an ultimatum to us," said Mr Paulus.

Mr De Klerk had claimed the MWU would not cooperate on the removal of job reservation in Bophuthatswana.

The MWU's 1 500 members working in Bophuthatswana mines are apparently reluctant to train Blacks there.

He said there would be no unemployment problems for Black miners if workers from neighbouring States were sent home.

"We want growth and labour peace to be maintained," he added.

Mr Paulus said he was the convenor of a committee which compiled a report for next week's SA Confederation of Labour congress.

This committee instructs that union rights for Blacks be rejected, and that job reservation be reinstated or laws be passed to ensure the safety of Whites in industry.

Only foreign recruiting codes passed by the State should be allowed, the report says.

Report on Job Reservation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 80 p 8

[Article by Lawrence Schaffler]

[Text] **A REPORT** calling for the retention of job reservation has been drawn up by a specially appointed committee of the South African Confederation of Labour.

The committee, appointed by the confederation to report on the findings of the Wiehahn Commission, was headed by Mr Arrie Paulus of the Mine Workers Union. Other members were Mr Gert Beetsje, Mr N C Gey van Pittius, Mr J J van Rensburg and Mr L N Celliers.

The report suggested that a letter be written to the Prime Minister criticising him for the "overhasty and ill-considered" manner in which legislation arising from the Wiehahn report was "steamrollered" through Parliament.

"We regard it as a slap in the face that the confederation as representative of organised White workers corporations in South Africa, was not properly consulted in the drafting of such important and delicate legislation," the report said.

The report was revealed for the first time at a congress meeting of the confederation last week in Pretoria, where it was decided to

revert the report to the member unions of the confederation.

Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, president of the confederation said the report was not necessarily a representation of the confederation's views. It had only been drawn up to distribute among member unions and to test their

views about items mentioned in the report."

These were that:

- Black workers should negotiate through separate industrial councils. As long as Parliament remained White, White worker's industrial councils should also remain White.

- The Wiehahn recommendations and subsequent legislation aimed at giving Black workers trade-union rights were rejected outright. The Minister of

Labour should prohibit "mixed and parallel trade unions and federations".

- The training of Black apprentices in White areas was rejected and the confederation should plan in advance what action it would take should the Government decide to allow the training of Black apprentices.

Mr Nieuwoudt said a "proper decision" on the report would be taken when the confederation met again in May.

Building Industry Unions' Stand

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 80 p 7

[Text] **TRADE** union leaders walked out of a meeting in Johannesburg this week aimed at opening White-dominated building industry unions to Blacks.

"We were taken completely by surprise," the president of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Rob Stevenson, said yesterday.

"What we were expecting was the 'okay' from both unions (the two national building trade unions) to a test group of 100 Black

apprentices exempted from the Black Building Workers' Act to see whether our plan for the gradual introduction of Black apprentices would work."

Mr Stevenson said Bifsa had no alternative but to write to the Minister of Manpower utilisation "with regret", asking him to repeal the Black Building Workers' Act as soon as possible and, in the interim, to grant builders exemptions from the Act to train Black ap-

prentices in the numbers required.

In its letter the federation stressed that, although it anticipated all or part of the Act would be repealed during the current Parliamentary session, it had no intention of allowing this to cause chaos in the building industry and prejudice existing artisans by the widespread use of semi-skilled labour doing artisans' work.

"In conjunction with our established training facilities, Bifsa intends to

implement a modular system whereby various skills will be categorised, with rates of pay applied on merit," Mr Stevenson said.

The modular system would not only accommodate the present system of apprenticeship training, but would allow current semi-skilled categories in the industry to be slotted in according to competency and performance, without upsetting the status of existing artisans. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GRIQUA CLAIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 80 p 13

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government has appointed a committee to investigate claims by certain Griqua leaders that the Griquas should have an own identity and that land such as East and West Griqualand and Kramakop, near Plettenberg Bay is the property of the Griquas as a separate ethnic group.

At a Press conference yesterday the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, introduced the members of an inter departmental committee that will investigate and report on the desirability or necessity for the Griquas to have and retain an own identity.

The Minister said the Griquas were presently being classified as "other Coloureds" or as a "sub-group of Coloureds".

He said representations had on various occasions been received from members of the Executive Council of the Griqua National Conference and other Griqua leaders in connection with an own identity as well as certain other matters pertaining to this group.

The Cabinet had therefore recently approved the appointment of an inter departmental committee to investigate the matter.

The committee held its first meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr J F Mantz, former Secretary for Coloured Affairs, to discuss a programme of action.

Other members to the committee are: Prof G D J Duvenage — Professor in history at the University of the Western Cape; Mr J L Pretorius, Deputy Secretary in the Department of the Interior; Mr W S Grobbelaar, Director of Rural Areas and Settlements in the Administration of Coloured Affairs, and Mr W A van der Merwe, Department of Coloured Relations, secretary.

Areas with large concentrations of Griquas will be visited by the committee.

Mr Steyn yesterday invited interested persons or bodies to submit representations by way of memoranda to the Secretary of the Committee, Private Bag 9058, Cape Town 8008, before March 31 this year.

They must also indicate if

they also wish to give verbal evidence before the committee.

The Citizen understands that the Government had decided to appoint the committee after the Griqua Chief, Mr Anton Stockenström, who at present lives in Francistown, has claimed that there were at least 400 000 identifiable Griquas.

The latest Government census figures, however, show that there were only about 13 000 Griquas.

Special attention will be given in the coming general census to provide for Griqua counting.

The Griquas have also been urged to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission on a new Constitution in order that their claims can be tested with regard to their future political position in South Africa.

The Griquas, who played a significant role in earlier history in South Africa, still celebrate their own national occasions, while they have a number of celebrations which are attended only by so-called "true-blooded Griquas".

NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] **THE** Government appointed a national committee in Stellenbosch yesterday to launch and administer a countrywide manpower programme — Manpower 2000 — during the next year.

In announcing the appointment of the committee last night, Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation and chairman of the new committee, said the objective of Manpower 2000 is to make people aware of the need to utilise fully the country's greatest asset and to develop and preserve it for the future.

He said the country's manpower situation was characterised by numerous problems and deficiencies.

Manpower 2000 was an information and education project aimed at creating a new awareness and attitude in the country so that these problems could be solved.

Apart from the State, the private sector and other bodies concerned with manpower would participate in the programme, he said.

Mr Botha said he was grateful that both the private and public sectors had given the project their support. There was great enthusiasm for the programme among all sectors in the country, he added.

He said the programme's major objectives were:

Furthering the rationalisation of vocational guidance and all forms of training;
Identifying problems and their solutions;
Activating productivity;
Promoting re-training and in-service training;
Creating new work opportunities; and

Promoting labour peace in South Africa

The meeting in Stellenbosch to start the national committee for Manpower 2000 was attended by about 40 of the country's top commerce, industry, education and trade union leaders.

Mr Francis le Riche, deputy chairman of Sentrachem and chairman of Atlas Aircraft Corporation, was elected deputy chairman.

Mr Botha said at a Press conference that the Stellenbosch meeting was attended by important business and industry leaders of all races and by members of various state departments.

He said the formal Manpower 2000 programme would be launched on March 31 in Johannesburg by the State President.

He said the main duty of the national committee was to bring it to the attention of the private sector that they must train people of all races if they want the economy to continue.

An extra eight million jobs must be created within the next 20 years and people would have to be well trained for these jobs, he said.

The Minister emphasised that training means training of labour forces of all races as well as of "decision makers" of all race groups.

There is presently a shortage of about 50 000 artisans in the various labour fields.

The Minister said that representatives of trade unions were invited to yesterday's meeting in Stellenbosch and that trade unions would also participate in this new drive to promote or market the training of the labour force by the private sector.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING PHASED INCREASE IN BLACK LABOR RIGHTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

A CONTROVERSIAL plan to grant some workers more trade union rights than others is being mooted by senior Government officials.

It is said that the plan would allow certain workers (nearly all blacks) to be "phased in" to trade union rights.

The proposal comes at a time when speculation is mounting that the Government will soon introduce legislation to allow racially mixed unions.

The plan's supporters say it could allay white workers' fears about the granting of union rights to blacks. Though they argue that it is only a "theory" at this stage, they suggest that it is definitely a "real possibility".

It has been suggested that "freedom of association need not be an all-or-nothing thing" — and it is possible to grant some workers union rights while not allowing them some of the rights union members traditionally enjoy.

Some workers could, for example, be granted the right to belong to a union, but be barred for a time from taking part in a strike ballot. They could also be prohibited from becoming union officials for a time.

Specific suggestions along these lines have also been made. They are:

- Unions registered by the Government could be "graded" into A, B and C class unions. There would be differential rights according to their status. So, for example, some unions could be barred from negotiating binding wage awards; others barred from striking.

- Unions could grade their own members. Some would be allowed to draw benefits from the union; others to vote but not stand for election; others to vote for officials, but not take part in a strike ballot.

Supporters of the suggestion argue that such a scheme would have to be formally non-racial. They also claim that other Western countries impose restrictions on the holding of

elect office in a union. In some, for example, convicted criminals may not hold office.

In South Africa, most registered unions do not allow members to hold office until they have belonged to a union for a certain time, or have attended a stipulated number of union meetings.

Though the plan, if implemented, would be formally non-racial, it could well be used to allay the fears of white unionists who believe that allowing blacks union rights will enable them to "swamp" non-black workers in union elections.

It would enable the authorities — and these unions — to formally allow black workers into the union movement, but to "phase them in" to full union rights over an indefinite period.

Many unionists, however, are likely to bitterly oppose to any plan of this sort, arguing that it discriminates against new entrants into the union movement, most of whom will be black.

COLORED PERSONS COUNCIL TO REPLACE CRC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **CAPE TOWN —** The Government has decided to replace the Coloured Representative Council (CRC), with an appointed South African Coloured Persons Council.

In a White Paper that accompanied legislation to this effect, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr Mervin Stays, Minister of Coloured Affairs, made it clear that there was no chance in letting the CRC continue after the governing Coloured Labour Party demanded its abolition.

The Bill tabled yesterday provides for the establishment of a South African Coloured Persons Council which would act as an interim body which would be able to perform the duties previously performed by the CRC and its executive on behalf of the CRC.

The CRC executive, consisting of Labour Party leaders, have constantly refused to execute the duties laid upon them or to go into committee on the spending of the CRC's budget.

The new Bill compels the new council, that will take over on April 1, to go into committee on the estimates of expenditure.

The White Paper said the object of this is to ensure that each member of the executive will be called to account for the administration of matters assigned to them.

Observers say this step by the Government has effectively removed the Coloured Labour Party from the political scene for the time being. Its approach had been extremely negative towards the Government and towards coloured affairs.

The new Coloured Persons Council, will be appointed on a non-political basis and will consist of people of high esteem and ability in the Coloured community.

Representation on the council would, among others, be given to people from the different spheres of interest, such as local management, education, welfare, labour, business and economic activities, the agricultural sphere, youth and recreational activities, professional vocations, etc.

In its White Paper the Government said it is sincerely trusted that a council could thus be created, which would give particular attention to Coloured interests, and would effectively promote Coloured development in all spheres of life, so that a new era of progress, better relations and mutual trust could be created.

CSO: 4420

PRIVATE SECTOR MUST ACT TO CREATE JOBS FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] SOUTH Africa's huge unemployment problem could breed political malcontents and lead to social unrest in the major urban areas, the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED), Dr S P du Toit Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Commenting on the corporation's annual report, which claims that about 230 000 new black workers will enter the labour market this year, Dr Viljoen said the economy would have to grow at a rate of at least 5 1/2% if the pile-up of workless blacks was to be halted.

"If we fail to achieve this target unemployment and associated problems can only become more serious."

There were heartening signs, however, that the economy was

picking up - 1989, that investment was increasing, and that the rate at which new jobs would be created would accelerate, Dr Viljoen said.

For the past five years the growth rate had been considerably below the level at which all new workers could be accommodated.

This had caused the unemployment pile-up.

In its annual report for last year the corporation stressed the cardinal importance of creating more work opportunities.

By the turn of the century 313 000 new black workers a year would be looking for jobs.

This meant, the report stated, that 5,000 000 employment opportunities would have to be created over the next 20 years.

The chances of South Africa

being able to mobilise enough domestic capital to create these jobs were slim. Additional foreign investment was imperative.

It was vital that the private sector should become increasingly involved in development work.

A committee appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koenhof, to speed up development is expected to report to the Government soon.

The committee consists of representatives of organized commerce and industry, the homelands and the CED.

Dr Viljoen warned that swift and effective action was imperative if unemployment among blacks was to be slowed down.

CSO: 4420

CISKEI COMMISSION REPORT SUGGESTS CONDOMINIUM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 80 p 9

[Editorial: "Ciskei Suggestion Has Merit"]

[Text]

ON THE EVIDENCE before it, it is hardly surprising that the Quail Commission has advised the Ciskei Government not to opt for independence. The evidence shows that the majority of Ciskei blacks don't want it, the whites in the area are "very negative" about it, and independence would be both politically futile and economically disadvantageous.

So the commission has recommended instead that there should be a "condominium" consisting of the various fragments of the Ciskei and the so-called white corridor running between the Ciskei and the Transkei to the sea at East London. With our political vocabulary already littered with constellations, commonwealths and confederations, the addition of a condominium plan may give rise to some wry mirth. Yet the idea has merit.

A condominium is simply a territory for which two or more states hold joint responsibility, the way Britain and Egypt once did for the Sudan. Here the idea is that the whole Border area, from the Fish River to the Kei, should be the joint responsibility of the

Ciskei and South African Governments — and that it should be run separately from South Africa as a nonracial enclave.

There are some details of the commission's suggestion which are of questionable feasibility, such as the idea of a bicameral legislature with one black and one white house, but the basic concept has much to commend it. It would remove the problems of consolidation and of what to do with the white corridor which has become a place of great uncertainty; and it would give an economic boost to an area which has become seriously depressed. As an example it has been suggested that such a condominium could declare itself a duty-free area and, like Hong Kong, specialise in raw material processing that could use the Ciskei's unemployed manpower which Quail estimated at an appalling 39% of the urban population.

But most interesting of all is that such an enclave could provide an experiment in interracial coexistence that might have a beneficial influence on attitudes in the racially obsessed country all around it.

SOUTH AFRICA

BREAKAWAY UNIONS MAY ORGANIZE BODY TO INCLUDE BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] A number of trade union organisations are likely to form a new representative umbrella body that would allow Blacks as members.

The Citizen was told yesterday that there is a strong possibility that the South African Association of Municipal Workers (Saame) with 42 000 members, which broke away from the Whites only Confederation of Labour this week, is likely to approach a number of nonaligned trade unions to form a new confederation.

The unions which are likely to join this new alignment are those representing Durban municipal employers (7 000 members), Johannesburg municipal association (12 000 members) as well as a number of smaller trade unions with a total membership of about 12 500.

Together with Saame's 42 000 members the new alignment could start off with at least 71 000 members, I was told.

The whole issue of a realignment is still being kept under wraps.

Informed sources say there is also a strong possibility that some affiliates of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) might break away to join the envisaged confederation.

Certain of the leaders of the 56 000-strong five Railway trade unions, which are still members of the Confederation of Labour told The Citizen yesterday that they won't break away but would rather use their voting power to take the Confederation of Labour over after Saame and its 42 000 members walked out this week.

Informed sources, nevertheless, believe that these Railways unions might also join a realignment once it got off the ground.

They say if the Railway men decide to join up in a more verligte realignment outside the present conservative Confederation of Labour it will be just a matter of time before archverkrampptes, like Mr Arrie Paulus and Mr Gert Beetge, both who are actively aiding the banning of Blacks from becoming members of trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Labour, will completely loose their bargaining power in South African trade union affairs.

The Citizen understands that Saame's executive had requested Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, for an interview next Wednesday. When approached on the issue yesterday, Mr Botha was not prepared to make any comment.

The Confederation of Labour had a total membership of just over the 180 000 before Saame terminated its membership this week.

The confederation's constitution provides that it disbanded ipso facto if the total membership drops below 100 000. For this reason the Railways union with 56 000 members had suddenly become a factor which could decide the future of the Confederation of Labour.

The five unions are the Salaried Staff Association, the Running and Operating Staff Union, Die Spoorbond, the SAR and H Police Staff Association and the SAR Employers Union.

Two other Railway labour unions, the Artisan Staff Association and the SA Footplate Association, had broken away from the confederation some time ago, with the intent, among others to establish their own middle-of-the-road labour federation, which will be somewhere between the conservative Confederation of Labour and the ultra verligte Tucsa.

However they did not succeed to get started a new umbrella body that would have been able to cater for both White and non-White members.

Paulus

Following Mr Arrie Paulus's controversial report on the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations, and a Confederation of Labour's agenda item which called upon the Minister of Manpower Utilisation to prohibit mixed trade unions, the five remaining Railway unions considered a breakaway from the confederation.

Some of the five Railway unions have more Blacks working in their field than Whites, and they were experiencing that the Blacks made progressively bigger demands to the unions. One of the demands, for example, was that they wanted to share in the group assurance and other schemes available to White union members.

Option

One option was to break away and join Tucca, but it appeared that was too liberal a move for the five Railway unions, and they looked for another way out.

In view of the fact that the Wiehahn Report also mentions so-called limited trade union membership as a solution for the South African situation, together with their new position of power within the confederation, the Railway union leaders now have in mind to take the confederation over, in order to change its constitution.

Apparently their idea would be to implement the various forms of limited membership in the constitution so that it could accommodate their many Black members at one or other level.

Acceptable

Limited membership is an acceptable measure in other countries, and, for example, provides certain rights for certain members. Members with lesser rights can increase their rights as soon as their experience or standard of living warranted it.

If the Railway unions succeed to take over the Confederation of Labour it would not only be able to secure the confederation's support for the present Wiehahn Report, but also for the other four expected reports, which are presently being prepared for publication.

CSO: 4420

INDIAN COUNCIL TERM EXTENDED TO 5 NOVEMBER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] THE present Indian Council's period of office would end on or before November 5 this year, the Assembly decided yesterday.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Mervin Stays, accepted an amendment to the Period of Office of Members of the South African Indian Council Extension Bill to the effect that the extension would not be longer than November 5.

Mr Stays Page (NRP, Unionist) said that the official Opposition was giving blind opposition to the Bill without offering an alternative. The Opposition had not mentioned a single Indian party which wanted an election now.

"But we can quote one party, the majority Reform Party, which does not want the election now," he said. It was unreasonable to expect the Indian parties to demand election at this stage, but it was clearly the Minister's intention to obtain a fully representative Indian Council as soon as possible.

Mr Page, who was speaking in the committee stage of the Bill, suggested that the provision of the first clause be accepted with an amendment providing that the extension period does not extend beyond November 5.

The Minister accepted the amendment and the Opposition called for a division on the amended clause. The NRP, SAP and the Government voted for the clause, which was accepted by 123 votes to 11.

SQUATTING BILL APPROVED AFTER DEBATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 80 p 8

[Text] THE handling of squatting posed dreadful problems and the matter should not be exploited to score political points, the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in the Assembly yesterday.

During the debate on the third reading of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, he appealed to the Opposition for understanding. "We should not drag this question into the political arena and run to the Press with every incident that crops up."

Political exploitation of the squatting problem by those who hoped to hurt the National Party Government only served to damage South Africa and the exploiters themselves.

M. Mr Collins (PFF, Sea Point) said the legislation would enable the Government to tear down squatters' shacks erected with the consent of the authorities, even if the structures did not contravene any existing law or building regulation.

The Minister wanted to extend the boundaries of jurisdiction of local authorities for the sole purpose of enforcing the Act.

The PFF could not support "this unusual way" in which the Minister sought new powers.

The Government was also vague about the provision of alternative accommodation for squatters before they were evicted.

Mr Eglin wanted the Minister's assurance that no one would be evicted from their homes unless alternative accommodation was available.

Mr Andrew Feyer (NRP, Durban Central) said the legislation conferred arbitrary powers on the Minister to extend the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities.

The extension of areas of jurisdiction could well be done against the wishes of the local authorities.

The measure constituted gross interference in the internal affairs of local authorities. He also wished to know which squatters' areas would be affected by the Bill.

Replying, Mr Kotze said the Government's approach to the problem of squatting and that of the Opposition parties differed as did east from west.

He was sympathetic with the Opposition's arguments, but for the sake of courtesy he would reply to them.

Sketching the background to the legislation, Mr Kotze said the Government had, in 1977, condemned certain squatting areas to enable it to provide alternative housing for them.

The shacks of those affected were numbered and recorded.

In the meantime, the Government had found housing for them all, but as soon as one family moved out of a shack into their new house, another squatter family moved in.

The Government had promised to provide housing only to those squatters whose presence it had condemned in 1977.11

The Bill was read a third time after a division. Voting was 91-24, the NRP voting with the official Opposition.

SAAF WELL-EQUIPPED FOR UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] THE fact that the South African Air Force has been involved in a bush war for the past 15 years makes it possibly one of the best equipped air forces in the world to fight an unconventional war, the Deputy Minister for Defence, Mr Kewie Coetzee said

in Pretoria at the weekend.

Speaking at the SAAF's 60th anniversary celebrations at Waterloof Air Base, Mr Coetzee said the United Nations's embargo on South Africa had back-fired on them.

"Today the SAAF is by far the best air force, measured in terms of men and equipment on the African continent, despite the weapons boycott."

He said that according to figures published in the

Military Balance of the Institute of Strategic Studies, South Africa has a larger air strike capacity than all the countries of Africa, south of the Sahara, combined.

"Some of the countries which have adopted a threatening attitude towards the SAA, do not have

any, or at the most only a few, fighter aircraft at their disposal," he said.

Mr Coetzee warned countries in Africa receiving Russian aid that they would benefit from a close analysis of the events in Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING AID TO BORDER FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text] THE Government is considering additional financial assistance to Transvaal border area farmers in an effort to stop the depopulation of these zones.

This was announced yesterday by the president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr T Wilson, at a Press conference in Pretoria.

He urged the public to buy ground in these areas "because we would like to increase the existing population as well as keeping the present ones there".

The Government, through the Department of Agricultural Credit and Tenure, would be making loans available to residents of economic units in the areas.

These loans would be free of interest during the first two years. The Government was also considering the payment of lump sums to these residents in order to keep them there.

Mr Wilson said although he had some doubts about the earnestness with which other departments and administrations viewed this problem "they would be morally obliged to make contributions".

He would be having talks with a number of cabinet ministers including the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, on February 12.

He would point out to the ministers this was a priority case in order to bring relief to the farmers.

Mr Wilson also announced the establishment of a committee consisting of representatives of the various departments concerned with the problem "which would act as liaison between them".

WALVIS BAY ECONOMY IMPROVING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Excerpt] THERE is an increased feeling that business in Walvis Bay is rapidly picking up again.

Investigation this week by The Advertiser shows this is not unfounded although businessmen remain cautious in outlook.

Harbour activity is now centered around the servicing of foreign deep-sea trawler fleets, which provide chandlery and shipwrights with fairly substantial business.

When on shore, foreign fishermen are generous spenders and Walvis earns approximately R500 000 per month from the Spaniards, who are the most numerous.

The change in commercial shipping patterns as a worldwide phenomenon has affected Walvis Bay's port activity. The introduction of containerization has reduced docking time due to amassment on shore and WB harbour is experiencing slackened freighter activity as a result.

The residential property market is livelier than usual. A local property consultant, Mr Tolle Snyman, says the all-time low prices and shortage of holiday accommodation in Swakopmund are motivating upcountry buyers to invest in the development of holiday accommodation in the town.

Suitable three-bedroomed houses are fetching between R12 000 and R18 000. Many of the sellers are employed in the fishing industry.

Mr Snyman points out that more expensive houses in the R20 000 plus range are certainly to be had. Supply still exceeds demand, but, he says this certainly does not mean there is a boom.

Concerning the large number of vacant dwelling units, which averaged 400 in 1979, several sources have observed that these are, for the most part, in such poor condition that they are uninhabitable.

The SAR, Central Government and municipality housing is being systematically renovated and maintained for re-sale to private buyers or for rental to employees.

Most of these houses were built during the boom years when construction methods made little or no allowance for

the extreme corrosive climate.

One source stated that private owners of houses in poor condition should take it upon themselves to renovate their properties if they want to recoup their initial investment.

Large-scale renovations by the public employer organisations have put pressure on private flat-owners.

Municipal housing allowances have caused tenants to vacate private flats and take up residence in public housing at far lower rentals.

Private landlords have been forced to lower their rentals which makes it barely possible to meet rate payments.

In other cases, Coloured people have been moving into the White district which causes friction between the Governmental institutions and the private sector.

The housing shortage in Swakopmund has brought some relief, however. Rössing Mine and other large employers are renting houses for their employees.

The reopening of mines in the eastern part of the country, such as Brandberg, Uis, Strathmore, extensions to Rössing, and the construction of the new railway, has brought work to local engineering and transport firms.

A local businessman, Mr E P van Rooyen feels that those businesses which made provision in the past for lean times are now able to adapt to changing markets for goods and services. Those who show initiative managed to make good of the recent recession.

Initiative must come from

the private sector, says Mr Van Rooyen, and not from the Government. If the local inhabitants do not help themselves, nothing else will.

Mr Van Rooyen referred to two instances of suitable adaptation in the private sector.

Mr Joachim Rieck's joinery responded to the slump in the building trade by turning to the manufacture of pine furniture and now runs a flourishing export trade.

Metal Box has turned to the manufacture of containers for local meat canners and paint manufacturers.

Mr Van Rooyen advises businessmen to avoid, if possible, investing in enterprises that can be affected by adverse political circumstances. Tourist and oil dependant businesses have high risk potential in this respect.

CSO: 4420

NEW FUEL-FROM-COAL PLANT UNDER STUDY

General Mining Group Project

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 80 p 3

[Excerpt] **SOUTH AFRICA'S** fourth plant to make liquid fuels — this time producing more diesel than petrol — from coal could rise on a huge coalfield owned by the General Mining Group, some 100 km from Pretoria.

In an announcement yesterday, General Mining, Trans Natal Coal Corporation, Federale Mynebou and Sontrust, said exploration of the coalfield showed it also contained limited areas of uranium-bearing coals — a significant addition to the nation's reserves.

"It must be stressed that this project is still under investigation and that no final conclusions can be drawn at this stage," says the announcement.

So far, R13.2-m has been spent on drilling and investigating the project, in addition to expenditure on acquiring minerals options. Further large expenditure will have to be incurred before a decision can be made in the next year to eighteen months on whether to build the synthetic fuels complex.

Unlike the Sasol project, the method being investigated excludes the necessity of gasification of coal which is an expensive part of the Sasol process.

The "liquefaction" of coal (as it is known) is being researched in various European centres and General Mining will shortly be sending a few hundred tons of coal overseas to be tested for the process.

Announcing yesterday that testing of several hundred tons of the Springbok Flats coal is to be undertaken in overseas pilot plants, General Mining chairman Wim de Villiers stressed "It must be appreciated that no commercial plant using the direct liquefaction technology is at present in operation anywhere in the world."

The announcement indicates that the Springbok Flats find is of major significance for South Africa.

Besides the immense amounts of coal proven by the drilling of 885 boreholes over the 800 square kilometers coalfield, there are other valuable minerals associated with the coal.

The main one is uranium, and Dr De Villiers said the uranium is "a significant addition to national reserves".

As the ash of the coal must be dissolved in acid for uranium extraction, there is also the possibility of the uranium plant producing some quantities of alumina (the raw material for making of aluminium, which at present is entirely imported), potassium and

Attention

But it is on the possibility of private enterprise erecting a synthetic fuels plant that most attention will be focused.

Dr De Villiers said "the Springbok Flats coal differs in properties from that of the Eastern Transvaal in that it has a higher reactive/inert ratio."

This implies that the coal is different from that used by Sasol.

The fact, combined with the characteristics expected from the direct liquefaction process" indicates that a plant would yield more diesel than petrol.

Because the consumption pattern in South Africa, means that there is great pressure on diesel supplies this would "make it a valuable supplement to the operations of Sasol".

Premature

Dr De Villiers said "indicated coal reserves are adequate to support operations on a large scale" but again emphasised that it is premature to conclude that the synthetic fuels project will in fact go ahead.

He disclosed that arrangements have been made for allocation of shares in three stages of the Springbok Flats project.

...by ... mining
and Transvaal Coal. As the
coalfields contain significant
reserves, mining will go
ahead even if the liquefaction
process turns out not to
be viable.

...in the area to
provide sufficient coal for
the project.

In today's terms that
means capital expenditure of
at least R200-million a mine.
If the plant is established the
whole project could cost well
in excess of R1 200-million.

SASOL Director's Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] **SASOL yesterday 'welcomed' competition from General Mining in collaboration with Sentrachem to produce oil from coal.**

This would further reduce South Africa's dependence on imported crude oil.

Mr J A Stegman, managing director of Sasol, told The Citizen the new plan to use coal in the Springbok Flats of Northern Transvaal for motor fuels would stimulate the oil-from-coal industry to greater efficiency which would only be to the consumer's benefit.

"Sasol, as a commercial concern, has always welcomed competition in the areas in which it operates," Mr Stegman said.

Most of South Africa's coal resources were of relatively low grade with a high ash content. The coal in the Springbok Flats which Gemina had in mind appeared to fall in this category.

"This coal is especially suitable for liquefaction, using the existing Sasol process. The technique of direct liquefaction which as yet has not been commercially proven, as emphasised by Gemina, can be successfully applied mainly with coal of a relative high quality."

Direct liquefaction plants were under construction

overseas and when successful this meant South Africa would be able to use an even wider range of indigenous coals to produce motor fuels.

"For his reason itself Sasol

has been doing development work in direct liquefaction for several years and a pilot plant has been operating at Secorberg for some time," Mr Stegman said.

The uniform framework to encourage further production of indigenous motor fuels recently announced by the Government created the proper climate for further development of the industry, he said.

In other developments, a giant chemical company has approved a R400-million methanol-from-coal expansion programme, while a mining house is sponsoring the testing of vehicles running on methanol.

A spokesman for Anglo Transvaal told The Citizen yesterday the group had given the Energy Research Institute of the University of Cape Town, headed by Professor R J Durrheim, the go-ahead this week to test a second dual-fuel system (diesel and methanol) on the road.

Anglovaal, which owns an undeveloped coalfield in the Witbank area, has also approved road tests with a vehicle running pure methanol next week. This followed successful bench tests, the spokesman said.

It has been speculated that if experiments are successful and viable the mining houses will go ahead with the development of new energy sources in a big way.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Aeci)

yesterday disclosed plans to spend R400-million over the next three years on a new methanol-from-coal plant capable of producing 800 000 tons of this alternative fuel a year.

AECI has been producing methanol for 20 years at its Modderfontein plant — the only methanol-from-coal plant in the world.

Mr Dennis Marvin, AECI's managing director, said the coal route was a logical one to follow on the country's way to self sufficiency in fuel.

Methanol is presently used in the manufacture of resins for the furniture industry and as an additive to fuel in racing cars and aircraft.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CHINA, PARAGUAY AWARDS--The State President has approved acceptance by the following of foreign awards: Commandant Pieter Gerhardus Marais--"Order of Cloud and Banner with Plaque" Republic of China; Dr Bernardus Gerhardus Fourie--"Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon" Republic of China; and Gen Magnus Malan--"Orden Del Merito Militar" and "El Grando Gran Official" Paraguay. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 1 Feb 80 p 5]

ARGENTINA OPPOSITION PAPER BAN--The following publication has been declared undesirable under the Publications Act: VENCER No 1, 1979 of the Montenero Peronist Movement. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 18 Feb 80 p 2]

COLORED SOLDIERS MILITARY CAMP--The executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council is upset about a Government decision to convert the Training Centre for Coloured Cadets at Faure into a military camp for coloured soldiers. The CRC wanted the centre, which has always been unpopular in the coloured community, turned into an industrial school. In 1977, a CRC-appointed committee found that training at the centre, near Cape Town, consisted mostly of monotonous and exhaustive drilling exercises, which led to a high number of absconders and suicides. The committee came to the conclusion that the camp served "no useful purpose" and recommended its transformation into an industrial school. The matter was to have been raised on Wednesday at the CRC executive meeting, but the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs informed the executive the takeover of the centre by the South African Defence Force was already "a fait accompli". The commissioner, Mr A P de V Kempen, said he had been informed that the Minister of Public Works, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has agreed to allocate R2-million for a new industrial school at Pacaltsdorp, outside George. [Norman West] [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Feb 80 p 6]

'TO THE POINT' EDITOR--The new editor of To The Point magazine is to be Mr Dave Williams, once Press secretary to the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith. He takes over on March 1 from Dr John Poorter, editor-in-chief for seven years and chairman of the magazine's publishers since last April. Mr Williams said yesterday he had no intention of changing the magazine's policy. "The policy is conservative and it has my full backing." A British citizen, Mr Williams, 60, came to South Africa in 1946

after working on the News Chronicle and London Daily Mail. He worked for the Star and the Salisbury Herald and then, in 1950 joined the information service of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. When Malawi gained independence, he lost his job and became managing editor of the Times of Zambia. In 1964 Mr Williams was appointed Press secretary to Mr Ian Smith, a position he held for 10 years. He was promoted to Deputy Secretary of information and then became chairman of the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation until 1977, when invited to join To The Point where he is an assistant editor. [Bruce Stephenson] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 80 p 2]

TUTU ON GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE--Hammanskraal.--The advisability and effectiveness of talking to the Government was yesterday questioned by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. The Government had apparently decided it would have no dealings with the SACC, the Bishop said. Referring to a recommendation by Mr John Rees, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, that churches declare support for changes made by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and encourage further changes, the Bishop said the SACC always tried to engage in dialogue with the Government. Until about last September, courteous replies from the Government had been received. But "since my Denmark-coal incident, I have received no acknowledgement of any letter", he said. Cabinet Ministers, who had previously agreed to meet SACC delegates, were now refusing to do so. Bishop Tutu said the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Ferdie Hartzenberg, was no longer prepared to meet him. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Feb 80 p 3]

PAYMENTS TO HOMELANDS--The Assembly.--The South African Government spent R126,3-million in Transkei on grants and services during the 1978/9 financial year. It also spent R37,5-million in BophutaTswana during the same year. This was disclosed in the annual report of the Auditor-General, Mr W. G. Schickerling. The report was tabled in Parliament yesterday. In Transkei, R2 589 was spent under the Commerce Vote, R119 027 661 under the Foreign Affairs Vote and R7 245 112 by the South African Development Trust. In BophutaTswana, R1 134 was spent under the Commerce Vote, R29 647 723 under the Foreign Affairs Vote, R20 328 under the Information Vote, R37 under the Justice Vote, R75 under the National Education Vote, R33 626 under the Public Works Vote and the balance by the South African Development Trust. The grants to the two territories were made in terms of three South African laws. In addition to these, payments continue to be made to Transkei, BophutaTswana and Venda, which became independent at the end of last year, for their share of customs dues and taxes collected in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Feb 80 p 4]

WARNING TO ANGLICANS--The Assembly.--The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday issued a stern warning to churchmen not to further the aims of those who sought to create public disorder, and singled the Anglican church out for its decision not to award senior posts to people who served in the Security Police. Mr Le Grange said that while the Anglican

church abided by this decision, taken at its last synod in Grahamstown, he would have to give serious thought to the practice of appointing Anglicans as police chaplains. He condemned the Anglican church for its decision, also taken at Grahamstown, that it found no difference between people called to arms to defend South Africa and those who took to arms against the Government. He stressed that he did not seek a confrontation between Church and State, but added: "I must warn that there are leftist ministers and spiritualists who are going too far." Mr Le Grange said attempts to create civil unrest were among the prime aims of the South African ANC. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 80 p 1]

CAPE BUDGET--Cape Town.--The administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday that in spite of the country's overall economic problems, he could balance the Province's budget without increasing tariffs or taxes. Mr Louw was asking the Provincial Council for an additional R48,5-million for the 1979-80 budget. He will present the 1980-81 budget at the May session of the Council. He emphasised that it would be necessary to continue applying the strongest financial discipline in running the affairs of the Province. Mr Louw said it had been hoped to end the 1978-79 financial year with a surplus of R2-million. In fact, the surplus had been R7 291 000, achieved by savings on Provincial expenditure.--SAPA [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Feb 80 p 2]

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION--A computer control project designed by the National Institute for Metallurgy (NIM) is resulting in millions of rands a year in additional revenue for South Africa's ferro alloys industry. The ferro-alloy computer project was one of a large number of classified projects which are sponsored by private industry. The computer was installed after technical problems were encountered in commissioning Samancor's No 4 furnace at Witbank, which on its completion in 1974 was the largest ferro-chrome furnace in the world, having a rating of 48 MVA. The furnace had taken well over the normal commissioning period of about a year required to approach the budgetted throughput of about 50 000 tons a year. This design throughput has been greatly exceeded and the furnace now achieves a throughput of 70 000 tons a year. Use of the computer, a Nova 830 made by Data General, played a major role in understanding the operation of the large furnace and in overcoming technical problems such as achieving correct heat distribution and mixing of raw materials. Other factors were better management and qualities of materials. The furnace exceeded designed capacity after three years and has now reached a throughput of 70 000 tons a year. Samancor now has a total of six large furnaces--one as large as 81 MVA--to which this know-how is being applied, and all are exceeding budgets and expectations. [Andrew McNulty] [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Feb 80 p 36]

AMMONIA FROM SASOL 2--Sasol 2's first consignment of ammonia, thus far the new plant's only marketable product from coal, will leave the site in a railway tanker today, bound for a fertiliser manufacturing company in Sasolburg. As far as is known, it is the first time pure ammonia has been

recovered directly from a gas-water mixture. The ammonia was recovered and purified in two plants which were commissioned last week. When Sasol 2 is in full production, about 50 of these railway tankers, each with a capacity of 60 000 litres, will leave the site weekly. In a special process, ammonia is released with other volatile components of coal. All are dissolved in water, from which mixture the ammonia is removed by distillation. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Feb 80 p 3]

AXLE PRODUCTION PLANT--General Mining has announced plans to set up an axle production plant for trucks to be operational alongside its new gearbox factory by June, 1981--switch-on date for the Atlantis diesel engine project. Industry observers believe that there will be no CKD (completely knocked down) kit imports after, perhaps 1986. Axles will be fully imported to begin with and local content introduced progressively. Announcement of the axle plant and the production of gearboxes and steering gears, means that General Mining will be producing a complete power-train, matched to the full range of Atlantis truck engines. Now that the year-long doubt has been removed on the type of power trains to be made locally, truck assemblers will be able to plan their product ranges in fine detail. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Feb 80 pp 1, 3]

BUCCANEER PLANES DECLARED SAFE--Pretoria.--Buccaneer aircraft operating with the South African Air Force have been declared safe and are continuing their flying programme, Air Force Headquarters said yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 80 p 3]

SELLING ARMS TO BLACKS--A white ACF trainee is due to appear in the Durban Magistrate's Court today for allegedly selling SADF rifles and other firearms. He was taken into custody by military police at Natal Command, Durban, on Thursday. Earlier in the week firearms were sold in the Pinetown district. Two Africans are also to appear in court for being in possession of SADF firearms. A spokesman for Natal Command said yesterday the trainee was at present in detention in the military barracks. The South African police and military police co-operated in the case. The two Africans were arrested at Pinetown on Friday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 80 p 5]

CITY COUNCILS' BLACK WORKERS--Johannesburg and Durban are lagging behind Cape Town as far as equality in working conditions goes with Black and White city council workers. But Johannesburg City Council's staff board is about to submit a recommendation for consideration by the management committee on narrowing the wage gap between Blacks and Whites following a six-month investigation. Following a Durban management service commission in-depth evaluation of posts the wage and leave conditions gap has been completely closed in semi-professional posts which include bus drivers, apprentices, artisans, nurses and technical assistants. Johannesburg, like Durban, has parity on wage, leave and other conditions including pensions between Whites and Blacks in the professional fields. Mr J G Adams, senior assistant town clerk of Cape Town, said yesterday that the council has one salary wage structure "from labourer to town clerk". All have the same conditions of

service, same pension fund and benefits. "This has been council policy since 1948 but there were certain areas which had to be rectified over the years. Since the start of last year there has been no wage gap difference," said Mr Adams. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 80 p 8]

BLACK BUS SUBSIDIES URGED—The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) has appealed to the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, to subsidise Black bus fares from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in an effort to cut down boycotts and unrest. Mr Ray Parsons, chief executive of Assocom, said the boycotting buses and social unrest—especially in Natal—was causing concern. "Under normal circumstances goods and services ought to be priced by supply and demand so as to reflect their total costs. At the same time Assocom and the authorities recognise that special circumstances apply which justify exceptional treatment and subsidy." The question of Black bus fares fell into this category and Assocom believed that in the short term they should be subsidised by taxpayers. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Feb 80 p 8]

BLACK MEDICAL AID BENEFITS—Blacks and Coloureds have been granted the same medical aid benefits as Whites at a cost much more in line with their incomes. This was revealed at the weekend when the Registrar of Medical Schemes granted the dispensation to the Medical Expense Distribution Society, the first to receive it. Mr Tony Leveton, principal officer of the society explained that even though the dispensation stipulated that medical aid contributions by blacks would be based on their 'claim patterns', they would get benefits identical to everyone else. Research in claim patterns by the society showed that Blacks only claim 20 percent as often as Whites do. "It is obviously unfair to charge a Black member in a medical aid scheme the same as his White counterpart, when he will only use it a fraction as often. If he did pay the same, he would be subsidizing the Whites' treatment," he said. "With the new dispensation," he continued, "companies can put all their staff on our one scheme, offer them all identical benefits, and yet charge a rate that is in line with their level of claims. The Medical Expenses Distribution Society (one of about 260 aid societies in the country) caters for 500 member companies and covers 60 000 people. With the new dispensation, effective from March 1, the figure is expected to rise sharply. Other societies are expected to follow the example. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 80 p 10]

HENDRICKSE ON BLACK ROLE—Cape Town—The Labour Party would have nothing to do with the Government's proposed Presidential Council unless Blacks were included, the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday. "Any attempt to reach a constitutional arrangement without the inclusion of Black representatives is going to be meaningless," he said. "While the Labour Party executive will have the final say, I certainly can foresee that we will have nothing to do with this Presidential Council unless all Blacks are included. It would be a complete waste of time." Mr Hendrickse accused the Government of presenting a distorted picture of the constitutional demands of the Coloured people. "They say they are bowing to our demands and will close the CRC. That's fine, but why do they stop there? Why do they not

disclose and implement the other half of what we have demanded--direct representation in Parliament as full citizens of South Africa?"--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 80 p 7]

NRP CAUCUS SUPPORTS RAW--The New Republic Party's caucus yesterday unanimously backed Mr Vause Raw's initiative to discuss the NRP's philosophy, principles and constitution proposals with all the ethnic groups and political parties. Mr Raw, leader of NRP, told The Citizen that he had already made contact with a number of homeland leaders with the objective of having talks about the NRP's constitutional proposals. He said consultation with other race groups and with interested politicians from other parties about his party's philosophy would continue to take place at the broadest possible level. The NRP Parliamentary caucus met yesterday to discuss the initiative that was launched by Mr Raw on February 5. I understand that the caucus also discussed Press speculation of an opposition alliance, but after yesterday's meeting it is clear that the NRP will not single out the PFP for consultations. [by Jaap Theron] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 80 p 2]

MULDER PARTY BY-ELECTION CANDIDACY--The executive committee of the National Conservative Party (NCP) announced yesterday that it would contest the forthcoming by-election in the Fauresmith, OFS parliamentary constituency. Making the announcement, the secretary of the party, Mr Sarel Reinecke, said reports that Dr Connie Mulder, leader of the NCP, had offered himself as a candidate, were incorrect. A candidate would shortly be nominated. "The executive emphasises that newspaper reports alleging that Dr Mulder had offered himself as candidate were incorrect. Such a request was indeed put to him, but Dr Mulder made it clear that the nomination of a candidate was the prerogative of NCP members. "Moreover, he is under a strong obligation towards his former constituency, Randfontein which he represented in Parliament for 20 years." The NCP was founded in November, 1979, and, according to Mr Reinecke, already registered in terms of the Electoral Act as a political party.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 80 p 5]

RESTRICTIONS ON ZULU KING--Ulundi--The Zulu king, King Goodwill Zwelithini, would in future not be allowed to make any Press statements without the approval of his private secretary, Mr J S Mkhize, and the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mthethwa, according to a statement released by the office of the Chief Minister here. According to the statement, the decision was reached after a meeting between members of the Royal Family, the KwaZulu Cabinet and members of the Usuthu and Luthulezi Tribal Authorities held in Ulundi last Tuesday. The meeting had been called to discuss "recent articles in the Press attributing political utterances to His Majesty the King". The statement reads: "The discussions between members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet, members of the Tribal Authorities were frank and wideranging. "Recent articles in the Press attributing political utterances to His Majesty were discussed and placed in correct perspective. "It was further agreed that strict protocol will in future have to be observed

by the Press when seeking interviews with His Majesty."--Sapa. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 5]

DETENTION TRANSKEI OPPOSITION MEMBERS--Umtata--The Transkei security police have detained almost the entire executive committees of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party and its newly formed youth wing in a swoop all over Transkei yesterday. The head of the security police, Brig Martin Ngceba, who is commissioner of Transkei police, has neither denied nor confirmed the detentions. The names of those taken are the deputy-leader of the party, Mr C S Mda, the treasurer, Mr S A Xobololo, the national secretary, Mr W M Dweba, the chairman, Mr J M Nndika, the national organiser, Mr B Pिकासhe, and a committee member, Mr J Kati. Executive members of the DPP youth league detained are the president, Mr Zola Dunyawa, the chairman, Mr Mazwi Yako, the secretary, Mr S Salima, the treasurer, Mr M Mbete, and a committee member, Mr Monde Mnyande. The detentions follows reorganisation of the DPP which recently formed its youth wing.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 5]

FINGO VILLAGE DECISION DELAY--Cape Town--It had been decided in principle that the Fingo village in Grahamstown would continue to exist as a residential area for occupation by the Fingos subject to a positive recommendation of the Group Areas Board, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, said yesterday. He said the future of the Fingo village in Grahamstown, at present occupied by Black people, had for many years been the subject of investigation with the intention of having the inhabitants settled elsewhere and thereafter developing it and utilising it for Coloured and India occupation. "In fact, it has been proclaimed under the group areas act for such occupation."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 80 p 5]

MARKETS FOR PLATINUM--Continuing international tensions may well lead to the building up of strategic stockpiles of commodities including the platinum group metals, says Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of Rustenburg Platinum. Addressing the conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Sir Albert noted that the Federal Preparedness Agency believes, the GSA stockpile of platinum should be about 1,3-million ounces. At present the level is only 450 000 ounces--860 000 ounces short of target. He remarks that the impact on the platinum market would be appreciable if this shortfall were to be made up over a period of five to 10 years. Sir Albert points out that platinum can be recycled and Rustenburg Platinum is therefore devoting a great deal of time and money to finding new outlets for the metal. When the platinum price settles to more reasonable levels, Sir Albert says, consumption from the Japanese jewellery trade should pick up. But he adds, of the many new uses being researched, only the platinum fuel cell looks both technically promising and capable of absorbing substantial quantities of the metal. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Feb 80 p 24]

WHOLESALE PRICE INCREASE--Wholesale prices rose by a frightening 18,6 percent last year, a far cry from the 10,5 percent recorded for 1978. Wholesale prices for the year were also way ahead of the 14,3 percent expected

consumer price rise for the year. Wholesale Prices in December were 0,5 percent higher than in November, and pushed the year-on-year rise from 18,4 percent to 18,6 percent. Figures released by the Department of Statistics yesterday, show that using a base of April 1970 prices, the December index stood at 316,6 against the 314,9 in November. Commenting on the wholesale price index for last year, a leading economist said, "We are in a similar situation to 1974, when we were entering a boom and the wholesale price index was high and rising, pulling the CPI up with it." It is expected that the CPI will come into line with the WPI within the next three or four months, but because of expected boom conditions, inflation should be within the 10 to 12 percent limits in 1980. --Alec Hogg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 16]

WALVIS BAY URANIUM MINE--A spokesman for General Mining head office, Johannesburg, has denied any definite plans for the opening of Langer Heinrich uranium mine near Walvis Bay in the immediate future. Rumours of an exodus of the company's employees to the coast have been circulating over the past few weeks. All that has happened, it was explained, is that two geologists have based themselves at Swakopmund. Although the presence of uranium deposits has been known for some time, testing and evaluation is still in progress. All the relevant factors have to be taken into account before mining can commence, the least of which are political. Acquitane, a French consortium, is currently conducting prospecting work in their concession area north of Rössing. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Feb 80 p 5]

DIAMONDS PRICE INCREASE--De Beers' Central Selling Organisation's diamond sales should be similar to last year even if demand drops. This belief, expressed by brokers, was reinforced yesterday by an announcement from De Beers that the overall price of rough diamonds will be increased 12 percent with effect from the next sight on February 18. Unlike many other metals and commodities where the prices fluctuate widely, diamond prices have increased constantly, irrespective of supply and demand. In January 1976, the price of diamonds rose 3 percent followed by another 5,8 percent in September, that year. Then 1977 saw increases in March (15 percent) and December (17 percent) while there was only one rise in 1978, in August--a whopping 30 percent. A year passed before the next increase of 13 percent, in September last year, and now, four months later comes another 12 percent hike. So, even though growth prospects for De Beers are viewed as unexciting, it is easy to see why the shares remain appealing as a sound and steady investment. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Feb 80 p 17]

VENDA AIR FORCE STATION--Thohoyandou.--The Venda president, Paramount Chief Patrick Mpheuphu, opened the Tshitale National airforce station near Thohoyandou yesterday--the third since independence last year. He said the station would help to defend Vanda's borders, maintain internal security and assist in the prevention of crime.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Feb 80 p 7]

TANZANIA RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO LONDON FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD231840 Das-es-Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam--President Nyerere has recalled Tanzania's high commissioner in Britain, Ndugu Amon Nsekela, for consultations on the current situation in the British colony of Rhodesia. Principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ndugu Daniel Mloka said today that it is not known when Ndugu Nsekela will return to London to continue his work.

President Nyerere this morning had further talks with the British high commissioner in Tanzania, Mr Peter Moon, on the question of Rhodesia.

Mwalimu also held talks with ambassadors of the Nordic countries concerning Tanzania's stand towards the Rhodesia question.

CSO: 4407

PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN PARTY BRANCH LEADERSHIP ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 14 Feb 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] Every member of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], who has faith in the party, undoubtedly has received the news concerning the strengthening of the leadership of the party branches in a serene spirit. This news was announced 4 days ago by the executive secretary general of the CCM, Pius Msekwa, in Mwanza when celebrating the third anniversary of the CCM.

The executive secretary general said that the CCM will use its fourth year since its founding to strengthen the party leadership at branch levels and that the methods which will be used to strengthen this leadership have already been prepared. As a result of this program, the party has prepared a book which will be used to teach cell level party leaders. This book will make clear the work of branch committees.

The step taken by the party is needed greatly to strengthen party leadership at the levels concerned and also to avoid some of the problems which occurred in the work of the party at the branch level.

Among these problems, as the executive secretary general explained, is the fact that the leadership is unable to do its necessary work. In village branches the leaders were unable to understand the division of work among the branch committees and the village governments.

These problems are apparent in party branches in work sectors. At a time when branches of sectors like these are expected to help to promote the production of goods, in some places disputes have arisen between the branches and the work leadership. In districts, the inability of some party branches to do good work has made the party appear in an unfavorable light. It is very unusual to hear of branch meetings being called and the members do not have news of what their branches are doing. These conditions are not at all good and must not continue. It is the CCM which is leading the nation. It is the party of the masses. It must work perfectly at all its levels from the cell to the national level.

The party branches are the party's roots. When the roots stand firm, the whole party will stand firm. But if the branches slacken, the leadership of the whole national party may be injured.

After the party program to strengthen the branches begins to be implemented, we expect to see new strength in these branches. The CCM is a vital party, and this vitality must be apparent at all its levels so that the party may be able to implement well the responsibilities for instructing the nation in our revolution. This is the goal of the party program for 1980 and it is the responsibility of all members to see that it is successful.

CSO: 4407

TOGO

MINISTER COMPLAINS OF DECLINING FRENCH AID

AB132020 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 AB

[Excerpts] Togolese and French experts have been meeting since this morning at the Hall of the Togolese People's Rally to take stock of cooperation between France and Togo. It is the second session of the French-Togolese Great Commission.

The welcoming speech was delivered by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Akakpo-Ahianyo, who expressed condolences on behalf of the Togolese Government to the French Government on the occasion of the brutal death of Mr Jouniac, adviser to the president of the Republic of France.

[Begin Akakpo-Ahianyo recording] In the field of economic and financial achievements, we are happy about the particularly encouraging conclusions reached by the French-Togolese commission for the revival of public investments, which met in Lome last December. In this respect, it is appropriate to note that the financial aid accorded us these last few years has been characterized by a tendency to stagnate or even decline considerably. Naturally this situation is [word indistinct]. In fact, the simultaneous rise in world inflation and the legitimate aspirations of our people for a better life and the speedy growth of our society seriously diminishes the value of the financial aid given us. From 1964 to 1970 the financial aid given Togo by France was about 8 billion CFA francs. Between 1971 and 1976 it was about 4 billion, that is, a 50 percent decline within 5 years. [passage indistinct]

We therefore hope that the tendency toward increasing aid, which is still limited, will be transformed and rigorously consolidated and will reflect the promises made by the president of the French Republic in Kigali last year to increase the resources of the aid and cooperation fund by 50 percent from this year onward. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

UPPER VOLTA

TRADE UNION PROGRESS REPORTED AT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Trade Union Assessment

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4-6 Jan 80 pp 1, 6-8

[Report on statement by Mr Soumane Toure, official of the CSV, at a meeting of the USTV, the OVSL, the CNTV and the CSV, at the Trades Union Center in Ouagadougou on 3 January 1980]

[Text] For several years now, 3 January has been a day off from work in our country. All Voltans know this.

All Voltans also know that no demonstration has ever marked this day, which meanwhile has been baptized a "day of reflection."

This year, breaking with tradition, the four large groups of affiliated trade unions -- specifically, the USTV [Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation], the OVSL [Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions], the CNTV [National Confederation of Voltan Workers] and the CSV [Voltan Trade Union Confederation] -- organized a meeting for yesterday morning, which brought a good number of people together at the Trades Union Center in Ouagadougou.

Maybe the unions considered their existence threatened by the bill introduced by the government before the National Assembly and which is apparently aimed at limiting the right to strike in Upper Volta. The above mentioned bill is to be considered at the special session of the National Assembly scheduled for 7 January 1980.

In any case, it was discussed a great deal and it might even be said that it was at the center of yesterday's meeting.

With regard to this bill, it should be stressed that in a letter, dated 31 December 1979, the National Office of the CSV asked the president of the republic for its withdrawal, purely and simply, because it is "anti-labor and anti-democratic."

On 2 January 1980, this same CSV also sent a letter to all the representatives in the National Assembly to ask them to reject the bill in question for the same reasons.

Let us get back now to yesterday's meeting, and note that the kick-off was provided by Mr Emmanuel Ouedraogo, of the CNTV, who started by explaining that for obvious reasons the secretary general of the USTV, who was only recently promoted to head this organization, would not speak at the present time.

Later, speaking for his own group of affiliated trade unions, both in French and in More, Mr Ouedraogo denounced the policy of the government of the Third Republic, which he labeled as thoughtless.

[Paragraph illegible]

He also denounced the actions of the government which, according to him, conducts a policy of chaos, of misappropriation of public funds, and of nepotism to the detriment of the Voltan people.

Taking up the problem of the bill, Mr Emmanuel Ouedraogo asked all the workers to mobilize in order to block such a bill, because it is nothing less than a beginning of confiscation of the democratic liberties so dearly acquired by the workers.

The second speaker was Mr Soumane Toure, of whose speech we received a copy. We will only mention a few strong points from his statement here.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that as far as the OVSL is concerned, its secretary general was present but did not speak.

However, the organization in question, which was the last to make a statement, did associate itself in a few words with what had already been said.

Following is Mr Soumane Toure's statement, which is actually an assessment.

Comrade workers of the CNTV,
 of the OVSL,
 of the USTV,
 of the CSV,
Democrats and Patriots of Upper Volta,
Comrades,

From 3 January 1966 until 3 January 1980, it has been 14 years today, to the day, that the people of Upper Volta and particularly the people of the capital, by means of a popular uprising unprecedented in the contemporary history of our country and of our people, put an end to the regime of personal power -- arbitrary, reactionary and unpopular --, a regime of waste, misappropriations, thefts, chaos and nepotism under Maurice Yameogo, a regime of outright submissiveness to French imperialism and whose grovelling before Houphouet-Boigny discredited and humiliated our people even more.

It is to celebrate this great event that we are here today. The CSV joins the other groups of affiliated trade unions to celebrate an event in the

history of the Voltan working class, of the Voltan workers, and of the Voltan people, even though on 3 January 1966 it did not yet exist as a group of affiliated trade unions.

Last year, in our concern to achieve the widest possible unity of action with the other groups of affiliated trade unions, the CSV accepted the proposal of the other groups to push the commemoration back to 3 February, being content to mark the anniversary with a message, which was distributed in the form of a pamphlet and published by L'OBSERVATEUR in its issue number 1512 of 4 January 1979.

But to continue this practice would mean contributing to erasing the glorious memory of our people's struggle from the memory of the working class, of the Voltan workers and people, which the Lamizana regime hopes for as do all those who tremble and become bitter at the memory of 3 January, while it reminds them that the convulsions of a long oppressed people can be dangerous, fatal and deadly for the reactionaries.

On 29 December 1965, responding to a call from their group of affiliated trade unions and from the various autonomous trade unions which are joined today within the CSV, the Voltan workers launched a protest strike against the drastic cuts in their wages, which had been decided on to bail out the state treasury which had been emptied by the luxurious, careless, frivolous, happy-go-lucky and extravagant life style of the president of the republic, of his government and his deputies and of all the fauna of politicians, courtiers, courtesans, procurers, and of that pack of greedy and grasping representatives who in fact were nothing more than vulgar indicators of the single party UDV-RDA [Voltan Democratic Union - African Democratic Rally].

The Voltan workers -- joined by the students who thus brought their support and their contribution to the popular movement, with modesty and without any expectation of either directing it or dictating its orientation -- also rebelled in spite of the repressive arsenal, and in spite of the violently anti-communist campaign traditionally waged by desperate regimes. The workers rose up as one man in spite of the attempts to divide them, in spite of threats, in spite of the deployment of the forces of repression, united by awareness of their common misery, of their common interests, to which the regime had turned its back.

Their consciousness ripened from day to day and from hour to hour, transforming their demand for the cancellation of wage cuts into a struggle for the overthrow of the unpopular and shameful government of the First Republic.

On 3 January 1966, Maurice Yameogo -- abandoned on all sides by his politicians and his courtiers, but still counting on the army, at that time led by Lieutenant Colonel Lamizana, chief of staff of the Voltan army -- was chased from power and the army, solicited by demonstrators, took power. The admirable mobilization of the workers and of the people was made possible only because all the workers had felt involved with the claims made by their unions, and also because the various groups of affiliated trade

unions and the unions understood that, in the face of the single party and personal power of Maurice Yaméogo, only their union could provide them with the weapons and strength necessary for the triumph of their rights and the respect of their interests.

The repression practiced by the regime and the constant contempt with which it treated the workers only sharpened the hate of the workers and gave greater determination to their revolt.

From 3 January 1966 until 3 January 1980 -- it has been 14 years since the regime of the First Republic was overthrown, and 14 years that the Lamizana regime has ruled the country. What difference is there today between the Upper Volta of 1966 and the Upper Volta of 1980?

From 1966 until 1970, the upper levels of the army, led by General Lamizana, ruled the country by introducing the "garangose" as a major innovation, before associating itself with politicians who were too much in a hurry to occupy the small place it provided for them in the Second Republic.

Too much in a hurry to benefit from the advantages of power, the politicians were jostling each other and pulling fast ones on each other, thus providing the upper levels of the army with a pretext to throw them all out outright without any difficulty, on 8 February 1974, in the name of national renewal.

With the use of juggling acts, the various governments of national renewal -- all of them presided over by General Lamizana -- managed to hang on, come what may, changing names a few times, until 1978, in spite of the shocks of the historic days of December 1975.

The popular struggles of December 1975, deftly conjured away by President Lamizana, would lead to the adoption of a new constitution in November 1977 and to the establishment of the famous government of today, commonly called the government of the Third Republic.

Thus, after 14 years of the Lamizana regime the misery of the workers is still equally deep and has even become worse in many sectors, due to the same basic causes: the imperialist exploitation which relies on the exploiter classes in Upper Volta.

True, the single party -- even in the form of the MNR [National Movement for Renewal] -- was not imposed on the Voltan people, but in its place there is the three party limit and that political coalition referred to as presidential majority, including numerous practices similar to or identical to those of the single party UDV-RDA: nepotism, favoritism, chaos, corruption, abuse of power, arbitrary assignments, and above all blindness to the maintenance of injustice.

It is true also that the democratic and union liberties are more or less respected thanks to the permanent struggle of the Voltan workers and people.

But the misappropriations are continuing, the manipulation of public funds for dishonest ends is continuing, just as injustice is continuing, which has compelled the trade union groups CNTV, OVSL and CSV to write an open letter of protest to the president of the republic, on 5 September 1979, to indicate to him, together with our indignation, our surprise in noting that these practices of the incumbents of the regime were contrary to the policy of change advocated by the government of the Third Republic.

In the face of the indignation of the workers and the people, in the face of the degradation of their living and working conditions which compells them to intensify the struggle for greater social justice, the Lamizana regime has found nothing better to do for the relief of the workers than to try to limit trade union liberties by introducing a bill in its Assembly which is anti-labor and anti-union and which recalls the repressive measures of the regime of Maurice Yameogo against the Voltan workers.

Comrade workers,

At this time in which we are speaking to you and in spite of all our efforts, we have not succeeded in obtaining the text of this anti-labor and thus anti-democratic bill, even though it primarily concerns the workers.

Yet, as early as 23 November 1979, the three groups of affiliated trade unions -- CNTV, OVSL and CSV -- had requested an audience with the president of the republic, in order to discuss the following concerns of the workers:

- 1) the claim for an increase of 25 percent in the purchasing power of the workers, a purchasing power which has substantially deteriorated due to the breathtaking and uncontrolled rise in prices;
- 2) the refusal by the government of the Third Republic to follow up in any way on our open letter of 5 September 1979 concerning all the dishonesties noted by the workers in the management of public affairs;
- 3) finally and particularly, our deep feelings of anxiety with regard to the anti-labor and anti-democratic bill, which was announced by the government and which the Assembly is undoubtedly getting ready to pass, if one is to judge by the denagogic and menacing tone used by the president of the Assembly during the ritual presentation of wishes to the head of state.

Comrades,

We must tell the government of the Third Republic -- which wants to present itself everywhere as the real representative and defender of the people --, to their counselors, official or secret, and specifically to those who set themselves up as experts on the social and sociological problems of Upper Volta, and to their imperialist masters, that the Voltan workers will never allow themselves to be exploited without a struggle, or allow themselves to be humiliated without rebelling.

Consequently, the Voltan workers will never allow themselves to be tied hand and foot by this wicked, anti-labor and anti-democratic law.

The day of 3 January 1966 marked the first big upheaval, the first big revolt of the Voltan workers against the oppression, the arbitrariness, the injustices in this country.

The day of 3 January 1966 gave the workers of Upper Volta their tradition of struggle for justice, and for democratic and union liberties. This glorious tradition has been illustrated since 1966 by the historic days of 17 and 18 December 1975 and by the big strike of 24 to 31 May 1979.

In Upper Volta today, it is the workers and their organizations which constitute the real defense of democratic and trade union liberties, of democracy and of public liberties.

It is the workers who have always risen up first, in serious moments for our nation and our people, to indicate the right road to follow, going so far as to accept the greatest sacrifices.

Thus, after having confronted the repression of the Maurice Yaméogo government, after having rebelled against the sharp wage cuts which that regime wanted to impose to bail out the coffers of the state which had been emptied by its chaos, the workers accepted the wage cuts and freezes known as "garangose," because they believed in good faith that these sacrifices would benefit the Voltan nation.

Thus also in December 1974, when the imperialist demonstrations brought the government of Mali and Upper Volta into conflict and when the Voltan territory was threatened, it was again the Voltan workers who accepted the requested sacrifices.

And also in 1975, when the high-ranking government and state officials misappropriated and squandered the funds and goods intended for the struggle against draught, it was once again the Voltan workers who rose up to denounce the swindles and embezzlements, while the politicians -- who, today, are presenting themselves as the representatives and defenders of the people -- lay low and maintained a frightened silence.

When, after the installation of the government and the institutions of the Third Republic, the new Lamizana regime shouted at the top of its voice and from all the rooftops to announce the change -- a change which found expression only in the dress code, in the placing of officials in the cars, in arbitrary transfers and assignments through the repeated and unjustified seizure of independent newspapers, such as L'OBSERVATEUR. [As published]

It was once again the workers who denounced this arbitrariness of the regime and who went so far as to launch the big strike of 24 to 31 May 1979, when the authorities arbitrarily arrested the OVSL union leaders, Boniface Kabore and Abdoulaye Ira, and eight other trade union officials, while most politicians carefully closeted themselves in a conniving silence and even

encouraged the regime to suppress all criticism in order not to disturb the presidential majority.

It is for all these reasons that the Voltan workers and their democratic organizations can proudly proclaim that they are always the first to defend the interests of the people, and that the Voltan people have learned to trust them.

The Voltan workers have the right -- and they earned that right through the struggle --, the right to rise up against the injustices, against all the restrictions of democratic liberties, against the wicked anti-labor and anti-democratic law which the Assembly, like a veritable echo chamber, is undoubtedly preparing to pass.

Comrades,

To those who like to compare lightly the situation in Upper Volta with that in other countries in Africa or on other continents, those who like to compare the attitude of the Voltan workers to that of the workers of other countries, those who like to say that the Voltan workers abuse democracy, to all those we would like to say that the Voltan workers have won, by a hard fought struggle, the right to tell the truth, the right to examine the management of public affairs, and the right to give their opinion on the way the country is being governed.

No people who won all these rights through the struggle have ever accepted that these rights be confiscated under any pretext whatsoever or to please imperialism.

The Voltan workers, the Voltan people will never accept that their rights be confiscated, and especially that they be confiscated by those old politicians who had the opportunity to return to their negative practice only because of the struggles of the workers.

Comrade workers,

On this anniversary of the glorious day of 3 January 1966, we must continue to develop our watchfulness, to strengthen our trade union organizations, to mobilize ourselves for the defense of democratic and trade union liberties and for the defense of social justice.

For the defense of democratic and trade union liberties and for social justice, we must rise up vigorously and henceforth against the wicked bill, the anti-labor and anti-democratic bill which the National Assembly is getting ready to pass during its special session, which has been called for 7 January 1980, that is to say in 4 days.

This is why our group of affiliated trade unions, the CSV, invites all the Voltan workers to make the day of 7 January 1980 a great day of protest against the anti-labor and anti-democratic bill.

Consequently, all the workers of Upper Volta are called upon to carry out a general protest strike on 7 January 1980 as of 0000 hours, and to hold protest meetings that day.

Within the framework of this struggle, our group of affiliated trade unions, the CSV, has sent the president of the republic and all the representatives an open letter of protest against the anti-labor and anti-democratic bill.

Comrades,

On this 14th anniversary of 3 January 1966, it is a serious moment, and the Lamizana regime's anti-labor and anti-democratic bill foreshadows dark days for the Voltan workers and people.

The anti-labor and anti-democratic bill announces the liquidation in stages of what was acquired on 3 January 1966.

Comrades, let us then be ready to engage in the struggle, the open, firm and resolute struggle for the defense of democratic and trade union liberties.

Long live 3 January 1966.

Long live the first struggle of the Voltan workers and people.

The struggle goes on...

Communique Issued

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4-6 Jan 80 p 9

[Communique issued by Mr Emmanuel Ouedraogo, official of the CNTV]

[Text] We received a communique from Mr Emmanuel Ouedraogo, from the CNTV, which we are publishing here.

During the information meeting held on 3 January 1980 at the Trades Union Center in Ouagadougou, it was announced that a communique would be addressed to the workers.

This relates to a protest action against the bill on exercising the right to strike, which has been introduced before the National Assembly. This decision, taken by the National Confederal Office of the CSV, was simply announced to the workers meeting at the Trades Union Center in Ouagadougou on the occasion of the anniversary of the trade union struggle.

Previously, the secretary general of the CSV took care to inform his colleagues in the other groups of affiliated trade unions of this decision, which concerns a protest action for the day of 7 January 1980. Moreover, this demonstration decided on by the CSV, exclusively concerns its militants.

During the meeting of the groups of affiliated trade unions held on 31 December 1979 at 1000 hours, this problem -- which was the second point on the agenda -- was debated extensively. The other groups of affiliated trade unions suggested a meeting to this effect, taking into account the important character of the government decision. This meeting would then take place following the original meeting, with just enough time to allow the trade unionists to get hold of the bill, because it does not seem appropriate to condemn a text without having seen it. Moreover, paragraph 16 of the constitution makes provision for this. However, if it is found that the bill in question is aimed at restricting our trade union and democratic liberties, then a large scale action would be launched by all the trade union organizations until we recover our trade union rights. This decision would be taken by all the groups of affiliated trade unions.

Consequently, this communique is meant to remove the ambiguity which was noted at the meeting following the announcement of the decision of the National Confederal Office of the CSV.

I am issuing it in my capacity as senior member among the secretary generals and also in response to a request from the audience at the meeting.

Toward the end of the meeting a discrepancy of language -- not of content -- slipped into the last orator's speech. It was only an insignificant incident, especially considering the fact that it was the first time that the speaker in question addressed such an important audience. The workers will readily understand that this is not at all the objective of the Voltan trade union movement and even less of the OVSL.

My thanks to all of you. The struggle goes on.

Emmanuel Ouedraogo, senior member.

8463

CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON PARTY POLICIES, REVITALIZATION EFFORTS

Tribal Balancing Defended

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Members of the Central Committee yesterday defended the Party policy behind tribal balancing, saying it had sustained the nation over several turbulent years.

They said UNIP was a mass party, whose membership was open to any person, as long as he or she conformed to its policies and objectives.

In a contribution to a debate on estimates for the department of management unit,

and Party headquarters, chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee, Mr Nkomo Mundia, attacked MPs who had criticised tribal balancing.

Mr Mundia said there were some people, who while condemning tribal balancing, were advocating a 'bambazonke' attitude in which they preferred their tribesmen to hold positions of authority — making people from other tribes look inferior.

Mr Mundia, who at one time ordered an interjecting MP: "Shut up. Don't interject anyhow," said statements criticising tribal balancing had shocked him.

Those who were advocating that some postings were not on merit implied that people whose appointments they were disputing were inferior to those they favoured.

Differentiate

"If there are people from all tribes in the leadership, how then can we say that some of them were not appointed on merit? There are some who are advocating 'bambazonke' in balancing," he said.

Mr Mundia said MPs had to differentiate between political and professional appointments, saying those based on people's professions were made irrespective of tribe.

Balanced representation of leadership by President Kaunda had created confidence in him by all the tribes in Zambia.

Mr Mundia said according to the previous National Council, UNIP was a mass party.

People had however, confused issues between Party policy and administrative arrangements. Often this had led to problems MPs were referring to.

Freedom House was aware of incidents in which Party cards had not been distributed because of tribal or political reasons in a bid to prevent some people from voting, while in other instances, the failure to distribute cards

was a result of inefficiency.

Chairman of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda, said: "It is ironical to preach in one breath national unity, while practising in another breath provincialism".

Mr Nyirenda, who specifically referred to a speech by Malambo MP, Mr Whitson Banda, on Wednesday, said that when he accepted nomination to contest the 1978 Central Committee elections, he did not vow to be elected as a provincial leader.

"If the honourable MP for Malambo is looking for provincial leaders who will frequent the Eastern Province to promote provincial aspirations, he had better look elsewhere for such leaders," he said.

Mr Nyirenda, said that Party membership was voluntary and open to all people, but entailed acceptance of fundamental principles for which UNIP stood.

Although UNIP was a mass party, applications to join it were not automatic even if people accepted its principles and objectives.

On appointments and elections of Central Committee members, Mr Nyirenda said this was provided for in the Republican and Party constitutions.

In the estimates, the Party had been provided a grant of K.3 million, but while this was not adequate to meet salaries of officers, purchase and maintenance of vehicles and meet recurrent expenditure, the Party should "cut the size of the jacket according to available cloth."

"It is my hope that this sum, if granted by Parliament, will go a long way towards assisting the Party in its efforts to mobilise the majority of our people for

unity and development," he added.

ZANA reports: Local government elections have been abolished and will be replaced by Party polls to choose councillors for local authorities, director of elections Mr Tobias Mbwewe, announced in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the abolition of local government elections was in accordance with provisions contained in the new Party constitution.

He said a five-man Party electoral commission, headed by Lusaka lawyer, Mr Edward Shamwana, had been appointed to conduct elections at section, branch and ward levels.

Vitality Attested

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE Party is not dead, because "if it is, all of us would not be here," Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo made it clear in Parliament yesterday.

The Prime Minister drummed this message home to backbenchers, some of whom pronounced UNIP as dead and accused some members of the Central Committee of being responsible. Some names were even mentioned.

But, Mr Lisulo made a counter attack, saying if the Party were dead, they were responsible too because as leaders, they were supposed to organise it in their respective areas.

He appealed to MPs, especially backbenchers, to stop criticising senior members of the Party in the Central Committee openly because as Leader of the House, he would have no alternative but to hit

back on their (Central Committee members') behalf.

He warned MPs, against criticising top leaders with whom he was supposed to discuss grievances raised in Parliament for redress. He reminded the backbench of the old adage that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

"But, if honourable members declare a guerrilla warfare against their superiors, I shall have no alternative but to hit back as Leader of the House, and if I do that, the House will be divided," he warned.

Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, who is chairman of the committee of supply, Mr Raphael Choto, supported the Prime Minister. He hit out at backbenchers who, he said, had the audacity to attack members of the Central Committee.

"They even have the audacity to rise in this honourable

House and say some leaders were less elected. This is serious," he said.

He was referring to a point raised by Mr John Chalwe (Lusaka West) who said members of the Central Committee, particularly those in provinces were not representatives of the people because they were "less elected".

Mr Daniel Munkombwe (Choma) said one party participatory democracy was "very dangerous" and it had brought indiscipline and arrogance.

"UNIP belongs to the people in theory, but it is not the case in practice," Mr Munkombwe said.

He challenged Mr Lisulo to use his influence and dynamism to revamp the Party, saying: "If you do not do that, we will regard you as a failure. We must get rid of greed and selfishness which is in us leaders," he added.

Critics Hit

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT was as well that the charges by MPs that the "Party is dead" received a swift rebuttal from the Prime Minister and other top leaders this week. Such charges could only be a travesty of the truth.

MPs have a curious way of tending to talk as though "the Party" were some extraneous organisation having a disembodied existence bearing absolutely no relation to themselves and the office they hold. It is time MPs woke up to a much fuller realisation of their own role in public life, especially in relation to the Party and its problems.

They were selected for their candidatures by virtue of their Party membership and in accordance with selection procedures of the Party. They stood as Party candidates. They campaigned as such and they were elected as such. They were even vetted as such by the Party.

Those MPs who recently protested in Parliament

at the vetting procedure were fortunate that they were not ruled "out of order."

For this is clearly a Party and not a parliamentary question. But how dare any MP stand up in Parliament to mean that the Party is in a bad way?

To the voters an MP is the Party. If all is not well with it then why has the MP in question allowed such things to come to pass without doing anything to remedy them?

If Party membership is low what is the MP doing to increase it? Shouting off his mouth in one long parliamentary moan is not the way to increase it. Such tactics are only too likely to decrease membership still.

At the ceremonial opening of the present session of Parliament, President Kaunda reminded MPs of a vital truth. He said making speeches in Parliament was not the main part of their work.

Their main duty consists

of campaigning in their constituencies to rigidly implement Party programmes and policies.

How many of our ever-so-critical MPs are satisfied with the achievements of the "lima" programme in their own constituencies?

How many make regular visits to school production units or are busy with schemes for rural development and village workshops?

A constituency is not a device for inflating an MP so that he can turn Parliament into a gasworks. It is a defined area of territory by whose inhabitants the MP is elected and paid handsomely to act as a spokesman.

If an MP complains about the state of the Party, then he is really saying that he has failed in his own function as a leader.

It is not talk in Parliament which will improve Party organisation, but action by individual MPs in their own constituencies.

Warning of Violence

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 80 p 2

[Text]

SOUTHERN Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, has urged people in the region to ignore leaders preaching about the downfall of the Party, saying such people could only bring bloodshed.

Mr Liso was speaking when he opened a Choma district council meeting of the Party at Mbabala yesterday.

Addressing officials and three local members of Parliament, Mr Liso said the Party's and Government's plans to introduce district councils were aimed at avoiding friction between local authorities and the civil service.

He urged Party officials to work hard in mobilising the masses to make them participate in the forthcoming administration.

Chief Singani of Choma complained that while his people were busy reorganising the Party, some leaders were issuing statements that it was dead.

Mr Liso warned that the smooth running of the Government machinery depended on how well the Party was organised.

UNIP was a well-organised party and that leaders responsible for such statements should realise they were

preaching bloodshed.

Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chafwa, has called on officials in Lufikwa constituency of Kabwe to mobilise the people effectively for the elections.

Mr Chafwa, who is MP for the area, said he would not like to hear complaints that many people failed to vote because they were denied Party cards.

He said this at Kapiri Mposhi yesterday where he met Party officials.

Those who attended included chairman of Kapiri Mposhi township council, Mr Enos Chibuye, general manager of Kapiri Glass Products, Mr Kafula Mwila and secretary of the council Miss Elizabeth Kanoka.

Mr Chafwa said cards should not be treated as personal property and castigated those who hid them from others.

People should refrain from cheap politics which could divide the Party leadership.

Youth regional secretary, Mr Robison Kang'ongo, who had accompanied the MP called on Kapiri residents to work as a team.

He said Party officials should not expect to be supervised all the time as it was their duty to see that cards are sold to the public.
— Zana.

CSO: 4420

SMALL PROPORTION OF STUDENTS QUALIFY FOR FORM ONE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Feb 80 p 5

[Text] ONLY 22,077 pupils qualified for Form One, leaving 132,912 in the cold.

Ministry of Education and Culture permanent secretary, Mr Peter Siwo, announced that out of 132,912 candidates who sat for the Grade Seven examinations in November 13,900 boys and 8,177 girls had been selected to enter Form One.

- He said 8,405 boys and 4,642 girls would be boarders and 5,495 and 3,535 girls would be attending Form One classes as day scholars.

Mr Siwo said selection had been completed and successful candidates were expected to report to their various schools next Wednesday.

The total number of candidates selected for Form One is 22,077, which is 16.6 per cent as against a progression rate of 17.1 per cent last year.

Mr Siwo explained that the small decline in the progression rate was due to the upgrading of primary schools, resulting in an increase in the number of Grade Seven candidates while the number of Form One places had remained the same as no new Government schools or Government-aided schools were opened during the 1979-1980 period.

"This trend will continue for some time to come until

new secondary schools are built to create more Form One places when the progression rate may be expected to show a slight increase," he said.

He however said despite the increase in the percentage of the progression rate, there had not been a decrease in the actual number of candidates proceeding to Form One.

● Only 6,321 out of 31,516 candidates who sat for Grade Seven examinations last year on the Copperbelt have been selected for Form One, regional chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa said yesterday.

Last year the then chief education officer, Mr Killion Banda announced that 5,782 pupils had been selected for Form One out of 32,641 who sat for the examinations in 1978.

On Wednesday Central Province chief education officer, Mr Isiah Kanyense said only 1,745 out of 11,556 pupils who sat for the same examinations last year were selected.

And Kabwe Rural district education officer Mr Alfred Nzimba, has requested all teachers in his area to collect Form One selection results from his office.

Mr Nzimba could be con-

tacted at Mutwewansofu boma for results so that pupils who had been selected could be informed in time before classes start on February 13.

Mr Nzimba added that due to bad roads in certain areas, it would be difficult for headmasters to get results through the post.

Meanwhile, enrolment of Form One students in evening classes on the Copperbelt will start as soon as money to buy school equipment is allocated to the Ministry of Education and Culture, regional chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa has said.

Mr Musukwa was dispelling fears that enrolment in Ndola had not started because there was no money to pay teachers' allowances.

He said as far as he knew, money for teachers' allowances was available and that enrolment had not started because the ministry was waiting for this year's allocation in Parliament.

Some parents who had taken their children to various secondary schools in Ndola to have them enrolled for Form One evening classes, were turned away by some supervisors telling them there was no money to pay evening classes teachers.

PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government should ensure maximum security measures over vital installations in order to minimise drawbacks to economic development through sabotage.

This call was made yesterday by Magoye regional research station Party officials in Mazabuka when they donated K300 towards the bridges reconstruction fund.

Presenting the money to Mazabuka regional secretary, Mr James Nyambwenje, a spokesman for the Party officials described the wanton destruction of bridges by rebel Rhodesian commandos as the worst kind of economic sabotage Zambia had ever experienced since independence.

They called on the Party and its Government to give maximum protection to all economic installations in the country to ensure that the nation's economic development was not retarded in any way.

Mr Nyambwenje thanked

the Party officials for the donation.

Many industrial and commercial firms, including individuals, have contributed to the bridges reconstruction fund.

Last Wednesday, Zimco director-general, Mr James Mapoma, presented a cheque for K762,204.46 to Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, bringing the total contributions by the Zimco group alone to more than K1 million.

The two mining companies, Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) and the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) donated K150,000 each.

The office of the permanent secretary for the Copperbelt Province Mr Jordan Munkanta has so far received K205,440.43 in donations from companies and individuals towards the bridges reconstruction fund.

According to a statement released yesterday K25,968.15 was received from the whole district during the week ending February 8.

BRIEFS

ZAPU LAUNCHES REFUGEES FUND--The ZAPU branch in Zambia has embarked on a fundraising campaign for K200,000 to transport its members to Rhodesia to enable them to take part in the elections later this month. This is contained in the latest edition of the ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, the mouthpiece of ZAPU. According to branch secretary, Mr Mark Chihoro, the party planned to conduct projects to raise the money. A larger number of Rhodesians living in Zambia have joined ZAPU, according to branch chairman, Mr Desire Khupe. And he said teaching of Rhodesians in Zambia how to vote was going on smoothly and that by the end of this month, all of them would have been reached. ZAPU is however disturbed by increasing reports on atrocities committed against refugees returning home from Frontline states. It is annoyed that refugees had been murdered in cold blood by Rhodesian forces in Lupane on allegations of breaking a curfew order. Under the Lancaster House agreement, more than 250,000 refugees were to be repatriated to Rhodesia before the elections. It is reported from Livingstone that people visiting the Rhodesian town of Victoria Falls would pay less if they spend a night at the Victoria Falls motel. Its manager, Mr Freddie Pacella, said his motel had decided to charge Livingstone residents K6 instead of the normal K11 as a gesture of goodwill. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 80 p 1]

TAZARA TRAIN DERAILS--A derailment of a goods train on Tazara between Luchewe and Caozi has disrupted the flow of goods from Dar es Salaam. It occurred on Thursday and damaged a section of the track and one wagon. Tazara principal mechanical engineer, Mr Alfred Lwikiza, said in Mpika yesterday that two wheels went off the line damaging sleepers for a long distance before the locomotive stopped. Mr Lwikiza said the wagon was cleared the same day but the track was still to be repaired. Passengers have to board trains on either side of the derailment. Tazara regional manager, Mr Jairus Kasono and other railway officials went to the scene where work on replacement of sleepers had already started.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Feb 80 p 1]

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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